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BOMBAY & POONA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
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Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 59 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1923. TWO ANNAS

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## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

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DAILY EDITION.

| | Local. | Mofussil. |
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| YEARLY ..... | Rs. 30 | Rs. 35 |
| HALF-YEARLY ... | ,, 16 | ,, 18 |
| QUARTERLY ..... | ,, 8 | ,, 9 |
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| YEARLY ..... | Rs. 5 | Rs. 6 |

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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.

(Established Over Half a Century ago.; Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay. 'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

**LADWAS** (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
**SUTERFENNY** (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
**HALWAS** of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot,, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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**P. & O.**
AND
**BRITISH INDIA**
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
**MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE**

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

☞ All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1923. | | |
| 10th March.. | DEVANHA ... ... | 8,092 |
| 17th ,, .. | CHINA .. .. | 7,952 |
| 24th ,, .. | MOREA * ... ... | 10,911 |
| 31st ,, .. | MANTUA .. .. | 10,902 |
| 7th April .. | MALWA .. .. | 10,941 |
| 14th ,, .. | KAISAR-I-HIND.. | 11,430 |
| 21st ,, .. | NARKUNDA † ... | 16,227 |
| 28th ,, .. | MACEDONIA ... | 11,089 |
| 6th May .. | CALEDONIA .. | 7,622 |
| 12th ,, .. | PLASSY .. .. | 7,393 |
| 19th ,, .. | MOLDAVIA † ... | 16,277 |
| 26th ,, .. | CHINA ... ... | 7,952 |
| 2nd June .. | MOREA .. ... ... | 10,811 |
| 9th ,, .. | MANTUA .. .. | 10,902 |
| 16th ,, .. | NALDERA †.. ... | 15,825 |
| 23rd ,, .. | KAISAR-I-HIND.. | 11,430 |
| 30th ,, .. | KALYAN ... ... | 8,987 |

* Through steamers from China.
† Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1923. | | |
| 10th March | PRUTH * ... ... | 5,000 |
| 16th ,, .. | DOMALA ... ... | 8,441 |
| 30th ,, .. | MATIANA ... ... | 8,900 |
| 13th April .. | MULBERA ... ... | 9,100 |
| 27th ,, .. | MANDALA ... ... | 8,246 |
| 11th May .. | MERKARA ... ... | 8,285 |
| 25th ,, .. | DUMANA ... ... | 8,600 |

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS AND CHINA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1923. | | |
| 28th March | SICILIA ... | 6,813 |
| 28th April .. | SOUDAN ... | 6,696 |
| 31st May .. | SICILIA ... | 6,813 |
| 1st June .. | MALWA ... | 10,941 |
| 28th ,, .. | SOUDAN ... | 6,796 |

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

| Date | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 9th March .. | MOLDAVIA .. | ... |
| 6th April .. | NALDERA .. | Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nyanza for China. |
| 29th June .. | NARKUNDA | .. |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

| Date | Steamers. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 9th Mar. ... | VARSOVA .. | Busra via Karachi |
| 10th ,, ... | LINGA .. | Karachi via K'war |
| 12th ,, ... | VITA.. ... | Karachi via K'war |
| 15th ,, ... | BANKURA .. | Busra via K'war Karachi & P. Gulf ports |
| 21th ,, ... | KARAGOLA .. | East & S. Africa |

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

**NOTICE.**

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

**THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.**

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

| Steamer | Tonnage | Sailing about | For, |
|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. "Solhaug" | 4100 | 17th Mar. | Malabar Ports & Colombo |
| s.s. "Jalaputra" | 8310 | 24th Mar. | Karachi. |
| s.s. "Holmborg" | 5100 | 24th Mar. | Rangoon |

For frieght and other particulars apply to:

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

**SHIPPING.**

**N.Y.K LINE.**
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Dep't |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rangoon Maru | K. Dot | 5 059 | Mar | 16th Mar |
| Mitsuki Maru | I. Iwazawa | 3,639 | 2 Mar | 19th ,, |
| Kobun Maru | H. Sugita | 4,460 | 7th Mar | 17th ,, |
| Wakasa Maru | K. Horikawa | 6,083 | 16th Mar | 30th ,, |
| Nagato Maru | S. Taketa ... | 5,901 | 29th Mar | 11th Apr |

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electrict lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

Y. YOSHIDA, Manager.
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
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Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

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WEEKLY SERVICE.
**S. S. "BRITOMARB"**

The above steamer will sail on Sunday, the 11th inst at 12-30 a.m. from Bombay Ferry Wharf No. 1, Alexandra Dock (Bhawoo Dacca) to Malvan, Vengurla Panjim, Mormugoa to Bhatkal and the intermediate ports.

Electric lights, Excellent Cabins, Catered on Board. For particulars apply

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69, Cowasji Patel Street.
or
A 1, Pragmahal, Dhobi Talao.

**BANKING**

**IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA**

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transfered to any other office of the Bank free charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or an portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

**INSURANCE**

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INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL
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TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
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RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.
A BONUS of Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all with Profit Policies.
SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
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**Insure under an Endowment Policy**

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

*NO VEXAATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.*

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NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
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Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve funds ..... F42,105,211 £3,508,767
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HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandjermasin | Macassar | Samarang |
| Banddoeng | Medan | Soerabaia |
| Cheribon | Penang | Sole |
| Djember | Palembang | Tegal |
| Djecja | Pekalongan | Tjilatjap |
| Kota Radja | Pontianak | Weltevreden |

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, "Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000,—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent.

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"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

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DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Special Department,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
5

**INSURANCE**

FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR LIFE
**INSURANCE**
ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO
**M. KANJI & Co.,**
GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.

**LIFE:**—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada;

**FIRE:**—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd (India):
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd (Singapore).
The Home Insurance Co. of New York.

**MARINE:**—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amsterdam);

**MOTOR:**—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.;
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation Limited.

Universal Buildings—4951, Cwasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
*Tel. No.* 3600.

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Fuel, Steel, Wire Rope, Corsar Bros, Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality!

*TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.*

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ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE.
PERODONT protects the teeth from decay.
PERODONT keeps the teeth always white.
PERODONT is free from injurious drugs.
Price 8 Annas per tube,
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
**POPULAR PHARMACY**
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM

## AUCTION SALE.

### MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
22, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZARGATE STREET.

To-day FRIDAY, the 9th March at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by public auction by order of Messrs N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees Messrs. Monji Jutha, Narotam Jutha, and Haridas Jutha carrying on business in Bombay in the name of and style of Shubhai Mon; and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Purshottam Madan in his own capacity and also as administrator of the estate of Ladkibai, widow of Thackersey Vishram, in virtue of the former of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under mortgage deed dated 7th October 1921 the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon, situate, and fronting on the West side of Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 342 and fifty-eight by one hundred square yards or thereabout and bearing Collector's old Nos 594 and 595, New Nos. 5715, 5716, 5722, Old Survey No. 189 and New Survey No. 8677 and bounded as follows that is so say on the East by Bazar Gate Street aforesaid, on the West by properties of Rattonbai, widow of Rawji Tersee and others, on the North by properties of Bora Miya Khan Ebrahimji and the Temple of Shri Thakurdwar and on the South by the property of Parbhudas Jeevandas and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward Nos. 2219 and 2220 and Street Nos. 328—334, 1 and 7 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagor.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate on the western side of the Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1860 square yards little more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 598. New No. 5719, Old Survey No. 188 and New Survey No. 8678 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2221 and Steet No. 336—38 which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Bazar Gate Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Thakurdwar Temple, on or towards the North by the property firstly described and on or towards the South by the house of Hurridas Jeewa and which said premises are now in the occupation of tenant of the mortgagor.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had on application to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co attorneys for the said mortgagees at their office at Ash Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th March 1923.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of the deceased Major T. R. A. G. Montgomery's effects such as American steel cupboards, trunks, cash boxes, safes, Milner's big and small safes, office file cabinets, office cupboards, blackwood carved cupboards, tables, writting tables, camphor wood cupboard, telescopic dining table, beds, chairs, book-stands, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 11th March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the deceased's bungalow at Byculla, Clare Road, opposite Adelphi Chambers, the following:—

American steel cupboards, trunks, cash boxes, Milner's big and small safes, office file cabinets, office cupboards, blackwood carved cupboards, writing tables, screens, camphor wood cupboard, chest of drawers, telescopic dining table, plain and glassdoor cupboards, beds, chairs, book-stands, show cases etc., etc.

Effects of Major T. R. A. G. Montgomery, Bombay Army.

Furniture is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, WINES, INSOLVENT'S SAFE, DECEASED'S TRUNKS, WEARING APPARELS, SEWING MACHINE, TABLE, CHAIRS, LAMPS, ETC ETC..

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 12th March, 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

House hold and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, dining table, writing tables, office tables, racks, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, book-stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes etc etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent, Nandlal Haribux Marwady.

Safe, Mehta boxes, mattresses, pillows and etc.

By order of the Post Master General:—Books, boots, wearing apparels, watches and etc etc.

By order of H.C.B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and administrator of the estate and affects of the following deceased persons:—

(1) Re: Estate of the late Mr. William Lythe Tin trunk, wearing apparels, boots shoes, books etc. etc.

(2) Re: Estate of the late Mr. E. P. Payne:—Tools lamps, sewing machine, round marble top table, chairs, chest of drawers, wearing apparels etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned.

6 cases St. Julian Wines.
9 cases La Rose.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th March 1923.

## AUCTION SALE.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

SALE OF WOOLLEN AND COTTON PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned.

S & J—No. 898/99—2 Cases each 61 pieces White Twill 30/31".

S & J—No. 45—1 Case 28 pieces coloured cotton Duck 46".

S & J.—No. 47—1 Case 32 pieces Coloured cotton Duck 46".

S & J—No. 18/19—2 cases each 50 pieces Zephyr 26/27".

S & J—No. 22/23—2 Cases Zephyr 26/27".

S & J.—No. 90/91—2 Cases 85 pieces White Maderpolum 40".

S & J—No. 39/40—2 Cases each 60 pieces Striped Cotton Tussore Suiting 27".

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. A. S. Esmailjee and Co.

8278 No. 1—1 Case 10 Pieces Woolen Venetian 54".

By order of the Bank concerned.

8233—No. 1/2—2 Cases each 12 pieces Belgian Coating 54".

8270—No. 1—1 Case 31 pieces Course lining 33½".

S & J—No. 6/7—2 cases each 60 pieces, coloured fancy Zephyr 26".

075—No. 1309/10—2 Cases Woollen Overcoating.

200—No. 2008—1 Case White Sateen Jean. 27/28".

On account of the concerned.

16 Pieces Woollen Navy Blue Serge 54".

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods removed within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th March, 1923.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

NOTICE.

The auction sale of 414 Bales Bharat Mills yarn and 103 Bales cloth on account and at the risk of Messrs Bhaichand Roopchand advertised to take place this day at Hubli is POSTPONED until further notice.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET OR RANGARI MOHLA NEAR THE MASJID.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for Velji Lakhamsey Napoo, the Receiver of the property appointed by the decree passed in the High Court Suit No. 1443 of 1922 dated the 8th day of September 1922, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th day of March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the under mentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement according to the Indentures of mortgage and further charge, 92 (ninety-two square yards) but found on actual measurement by the purchaser's Engineer to contain 93.06 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of Collector's Old No. 29 Old Survey No. 1086 and New Survey No. 1951 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 13 and Street Nos. 68-70 and bounded as follows i.e. on or towards the North by the property of Memon Haji Ebrahim Haji Mahomed Sulleman, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Ebrahim Oosman on or towards the East by the said Abdul Rehman Street and on or towards the West by a sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody, Ranchoddas and Co.. Attorneys for the said Receiver at their office at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF BAPOO KHOTE STREET AND ERSKINE ROAD, NEXT TO THE DARGA AND OPPOSITE THE GOLL CHOWKI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for Velji Lakhamsey Napoo, the Receiver of the property appointed by the decree passed in the High Court Suit No. 1443 of 1922, dated the 8th day of September 1922, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th day of March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Erskine Road (fronting on the South side thereof) in the Island of Bombay in the Registration district of Bombay containing by admeasurement Two hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2368, 9421, 1915 and 766 and bounded on the North by the said Erskine Road on the South by a Durga belonging to the Mahomedans on the East by the property of Pranjiwan Jeewandas and on the West by the Bapoo Khote Street together with a four storied building and all other buildings built and standing thereon which are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 5953 Street Nos. 249, 251, 253 and 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co.; Attorneys for the said Receiver at their Office at 79 Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th March, 1923.

## AUCTION SALE.

### BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF SUCTION HOSE, TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, CLOTH BRUSHES, BELTS, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Banks concerned.

3 cases I. R. Suction hose ( ) in all 840 feet.

1 case Tooth Brushes.
1 case Hair, cloth, and Nail Brushes.
1 case Belts.
1 case Tooth and Nail brushes.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Vis-a Vis.
1 secondhand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

1 Mors Motor Car 4 cylinder 16-20 H.P Torpedo Shape recently overhauled and painted in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF HAIR BELTING.

Under instructions from Mr. Tyrrel The Receiver appointed in suit No. 3964 of 1922, (The Eastern Bank Ltd. vs. Sukhla Desai and Co.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms.

8 Bales Hair Belting.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 9 a.m. (B.T.) at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground and fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra for 12 months (from 1st April 1923 to 31st March 1924) and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish etc., from the retail vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at markets and Bazars in Bombay such as Fort market, outside Fort Arthur Crawford Beef, fish, and mutton markets, Null Bazar Eskine Road fish market, Coloba fish market, Mazagaon Peddar Road fish market, Kamatipura market Parel Ferguson Road fish market Parbhadevi Road market and Elphinstone Road market, Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at vegetable market at Colaba, Ferguson Road Parbhadevi, Elphinstone Road and Masjid markets. Also the right to collect fee and rents for weighing fruits and vegetables at the Municipal scales at Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF SWINGS, COMPLETE WITH WHEELS AND STUDS, CARRIER WHEELS.

Under instructions from Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will To-day FRIDAY the 9th inst. sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the godown of Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., at old Soonderdas Mill, Lamington Road (Lal Chimni) on account and risk of Messrs. J. Moni and Co.:—

12—Asa Lees and Co.'s Swings, complete with wheels and studs. 12/31s. Carrier Wheels.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BOREBHAT LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamarao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jagannath Laxmidas, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sale the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on SATURDAY, the 24th March, 1923, under the power of sale reserved and vested in the said mortgagor under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd day of January 1922 and made between the said Jagannath Laxmidas of the one part and mortgagees of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Western side of Cow Lane (Borebhat Lane) outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 718 and Street No. 12 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 679, New No. 3060, Old Survey No. 516 and New Survey No. 7730, containing by admeasurement 116 square yards and bounded on the East by the said Cow Lane, on the North by the property of Dharmsey Gaja, on the West by the passage of the Borebhat Lane on the South by the property of Rakoba Vithoba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamarao Minocheher and Hiralal at 95, Ash Lane, or to the undersigned.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 18TH MARCH 1923 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT 75 PILOT BUNDER ROAD, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL, COLABA.

Valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters piano, English bath tub, Ice box sofas and easy chairs, cabinets, table ornaments table and hall lamps single and double bedsteads, mirrors almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses writing tables, book stands, glass door book cases, roll top tables, suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas hat-stands, soil linen baskets, etc., etc.,

The property of A. Rubane Esqr. A. M. I. S. E. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 9th March 1923.

## AUCTION SALE.

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 86, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4063.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Cart-bodies, Cart Wheels, Metal Alloy, Vertical Drilling Machines, Steam Cranes, Marshall Steam Tractor and Steam Hoists, Twist Drills, Carbon and High Speed Tool Steel, Stock and Dies Whitworth and Gas Threads, Miscellaneous Surveying Instruments, Bogie-Wagon, Crab Winches, Lifting and Traversing Screw Jacks, Miscellaneous Electric Gear Points and Crossings, Rails in various sections and lengths, large quantity of iron and Steel Scrap, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction To-day FRIDAY the 9th March at 2 p.m. and SATURDAY, the 10th March 1923 at 9 a.m. at the Government Stores Hajee Bunder, Sewree the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th March 1923.

## AMUSEMENTS

### SPECIAL

FOR "HOLY" HOLIDAYS
The Great Mythological Picture
**RAJA MAYURDHWAJA.**
ADAPTED FROM MAHABHARATA BY THE STAR FILMS LTD.
IS DETAINED FOR ONE WEEK MORE
See it on the Screen of
**CINEMA MAJESTIC**
Any day from the 3rd to the 9th March, IT IS A PRODUCTION WORTH SEEING IT TEACHES A LESSON WORTH LEARNING.
Miss not this Star Production Starring Stars that shine like Stars

### ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road,—Byculla.
The fourth Sensational instalment of
The Ben Wilson & Neva Gerber serial of Super-thrills.
**The Mysterious Pearl**
A Picture that abounds with the most unusual thrills ever presented in a motion Picture & has an Impetus of love.
RATES AS USUAL: TIMINGS AS USUAL

COMING ! COMING ! !
THE EVIL EYE
This serial was shown incomplete by the late Star Cinema, which will be shown from the beginning at
**NOVELTY CINEMA**
( Grant Road Tram Terminus )
This Week
THE THIRD INSTALMENT
of
**The Count of Monte Cristo**
Please note the time :—
Thursday and Friday 4 shows :—
5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
All Public Holidays and Amavasyas except Sundays 5 shows :—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
*N. B.*—On Wednesday (21-3-23) five shows :—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
**Gandharv Natak Mandali**
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Saturday 10th March 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night
VIDYAHARANA.
Sunday 11th March 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
SWAYAMWAR.
Manager,
G. N. MANDALI.

## AMUSEMENTS

### EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
presents the New
ENGLISH FARCICAL COMEDY CO.
IN
"DADDY LONGLEGS"
Booking at Rose & Co. to 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

### EMPRESS THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
To-Day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
OUR SURPRISE SERIAL
"THE GREAT REWARD"
featuring
FRANCIS FORD
and
ELLA HALL.
THIS WEEK FINAL EPISODES

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR" BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
will be shortly staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
on
Saturday 10th March 1923 at 9 p.m. (S. T.)
**Turungachya Darat.**
Sunday 11th March 1923 at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)
**Satteche Gulam.**
Proprietors.

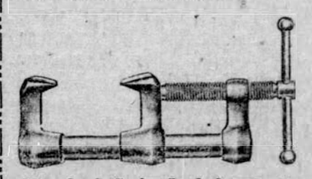
### IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—SECOND WEEK.
The most sensational wild animal serial
THE JUNGLE GODDESS
Masterpiece serial
4 to 6 episodes into six Reels
Exclusive by Messrs. M. A. Rahim & Co.
PATHE:—GAZETTE.—Comic
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Price as Usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

### GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-DAY & TILL FRIDAY 9th MARCH.
Messrs. K. D. & Bros.
Present
Double programme for Holi Holidays
3rd INSTALMENT
"FIGHTING FATE"
Episodes 7, 8, 9.
FEATURING
WILLIAM DUNCAN
AND
EDITH JOHNSON
AND
"SUBHADRA-HARAN"
(By Kohinoor Film Co.)

KNOWLSON'S
**SPRING SPREADER.**
Gives 100% easier riding on your car. Stops that squeak.



*Knowlson's Spring Leaf Opener, or Spring Vice has the Largest Sale in the World!*
No. 1—NICKEL Finish; Rs. 6-8.
No. 3—GUN METAL Finish; Rs. 5-8.
GET ALL YOUR MOTOR ACCESSORIES FROM US.
THE
**Advance Motor Co.,**
*Accessory Merchants,*
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "Automotive."

## MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

### THE DUTY OF CITY FATHERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is quite ununderstandable why our City Fathers are so callous to the public demand of them to concert some effective steps or to devise some measures whereby a good number of motor accidents could be prevented. Whenever representations are submitted to the consideration of the Corporation they are simply "recorded," not on the merits of the representation but on the recommendation of the Secretary unless a pedestrian or a tram-going Corporator takes it into his head to put some salt in the representation. In which case too, the representations share the same fate. Sir, if the Corporators have come to the conclusion that these accidents in a city like Bombay are inevitable, that they by frequent and daily occurrence have attained immunity like the acts of God and that it is mere waste of time to consider about them any longer, they would do well to record their conclusion by a resolution and notify the public of it.

Taking advantage—not in a bad sense—of the recent terrible motor accident in Bombay "the Automobile Road Speed Controller Co." have been for some days past advertising a ware of theirs, a speed controlling device, for which they claim excellent virtues. I believe—from the name of the device—that the device will automatically control the speed of a motor even against the determined will of the driver. Perhaps, the speed of any car to which this device is fitted is determined at the time of fitting and any modification in the speed of that car cannot be effected without effecting corresponding modification in the device. If this so, the virtue to reduce accidents by 50 per cent. claimed for their devise is not a mere advertisement bluff. When it is a fact that more than 99 per cent. of the accidents happen as a result of reckless fast driving of course in violation of the legal speed limit any device which is calculated to automatically control the speed must show decided favourable results. If the Corporation would pass a resolution that every motor vehicle in the city should be fitted with the device referred to above, the Commissioner of Police will lose no time to put the resolution into practical effect. Since the question is one concerning the safety of human life, I hope the Corporation will deal with the matter without delay. I need hardly mention that the Corporators will satisfy themselves that the advertisement is not a bluff after all, before they commit themselves to any action.—Yours, etc.

N. V. SARMA.

### HAWKERS OF KEROSENE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At present kerosine oil vendors in the streets sell kerosine at 12 As. 6 p. per gallon i.e. Rs. Rs. 3—2 As. per tin of four gallons. But when we buy four gallons from these hawkers we get nearly 3/4 of the tin filled while a packed tin contains four gallons and is nearly full. These hawkers reduce the inner volume of the measurement by pressing it. Sometimes it so happens that we pay for a full gallon while we get only 3/4 of a gallon. This can easily be detected by any inspector and I think, he will do a great service to the public by bringing such hawkers to book.—Yours, etc.

X

### HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 9th week of 1923, i.e., the week ending 3rd March 1923, the total mortality 841 was 42 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 35.84. The mortality for the 9th week of 1922 was 810 and the death-rate 36.22; and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1918-1922) was 1,052 and death-rate 51.46.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 3 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory System 338 as against 5 and 307 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths, 135 were among infants under one year of age; 19 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 20 attacks (including one imported case) and 11 deaths. Plague caused 43 attacks and 34 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 402 and compares favourably with that of the 9th week of 1922 when the figure was 372, and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1918-1922) viz. 389.

### SHA H. A. DESAI'S CHARITIES.

The following are extracts from the report for 1922 of Sha Hurgowan Anandjee Desai's Charities:—

On the 1st day of January 1922 the balance was Rs. 156,047-15-0. To this were added Rs. 53,151-1-6 being the receipts of rents of the Trust Properties Rs. 6,703-6-4 being the amount of interest on Government Securities; Rs. 1,563-3-0 being the amount received by the use of pots of wadi; Rs. 8,758-3-0 being the amount of deposits received from persons using the wadi and from Trust tenants and Rs. 943-5-3 being miscellaneous receipts, all amounting to Rs. 71,117-3-1 the gross annual income amounted to Rs. 2,27,167-2-1. Deducting from this, Rs. 26,074-13-4 spent for (1) Boarding, (2) Sadavarat, (3) Payment to widows and (4) orphans and (5) annuity to Shree Gokalnathjee Temple at Mangrol; Rs 15,915-14-0 for repairs to the Trust properties including payments of Municipal Taxes and Insurance Premia Rs. 6,876-8-0 for return of deposits received from persons using wadi and from Trust Tenants Rs. 2,157-6-9 for purchase of pots for wadi Rs. 5,230-6-3 for all other expenses; all amounting to Rs. 56,255-1-1 the net balance on the 31st December 1922 was Rs. 170,912-1-0 of which Rs. 150,351-7-9 are invested in Government Securities. Thus there was a net increase of Rs. 14,864-2-0 during the year under report.

A Cawnpore message of March 7th says, His Excellency the Governor Sir William Marris paid his initial visit to Cawnpore to-day. In the afternoon His Excellency gave a party which was a brilliant function and was attended by many officials and leading citizens of Cawnpore. At about 6 p.m. His Excellency motored back to Lucknow.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Influential CANVASSERS for a first class Art Printing Press on liberal terms. Apply in person to V. R. MASTER at Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay 8.
A 15879

WANTED by the Chief Accountant Bombay Municipality, a SHORTHAND TYPIST on Rs. 90-5-150.
A 15910.

WANTED.—INDIAN CANVASSERS Towns in Bombay Presidency, must be strong canvassers and well up in clerical work. Apply with copies references. Box No. 9117, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6705

WANTED—A SALESMAN with special experience of the bazaar and mills for the sale of rubber goods. Apply to the PIONEER RUBBER & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD., Sudama House, Fourth Floor, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R6703

SOLICITORS—First class firm, require intelligent and experienced Clerk as Assistant. Knowledge of Court work and procedure essential. Good prospects. Apply Box No. 9127, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6734

WANTED In an Indian State to attend on a Ruling Prince in Rajputana and Members of the Household, a really good Hindu BARBER, who can shave well and with a light hand and who is also a good hair cutter. Liberal pay to a really good barber. Must be of clean habits. Apply Box No. 9114, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A. 15882.

WANTED—Educated and intelligent young LADIES of any nation to work in the Ladies' Department of an established Bank in Lahore, as a Manager, Accountant, Canvasser, Book-keeper, Record-keeper, and Stenographer. Decent salary to decent persons. For the post of Manager, a lady by birth or a lady of society or daughter of a respectable officer should only apply. Trained and qualified young ladies will be given preference. Parsee and Hindu girls of decent education shall have better chances. Apply with terms and photo to Box No. 9107 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15869

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

CLERK'S WORK, DISPATCHING, FILING TYPING—in fact any work required by Hindu in great need, with bedridden wife. Six months unemployed. Asks help in the name of charity. Reply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A smart and efficient TYPIST worked in Solicitor's offices seeks immediate EMPLOYMENT. Apply Box No. 9126, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6733

WANTED—TUITIONS for English and Gujrati by a lady Matric, who has long experience of teaching. Apply Box No 9111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6689

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS, one large Rs. 60, One small Rs. 45, well lighted and airy. Apply AMROSE & SONS, 98 Bell Lane, Fort.
C R6739

TO BE LET—For immediate occupation, a SHOP 12ft by 18ft on Tram Line between Poibowdi and Lal Baug. Rent Rs. 70 only. A rare opportunity. For further particulars apply sharp to Box No. 9118, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6706

## HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

SHOW ROOM wanted from 1st April at Ballard Estate. Area 500 square feet. Apply sharp with full particulars to Box No. 9129, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R6737

## MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

NEW SHORTHAND IN 6 DAYS—Learn by POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries—Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 p.m. 2 days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, B1, Rawalpindi.

## SPORTS.

THE NAUTILUS RACE TIPS by CAPT. NEMO. For this last Meeting, Saturday, 10th March, 1923. 3 WINNERS and 4 PLACES, only will be given ALSO 1 GOOD FLUKE for Rs. 5. Try your last chance. Don't fail. Available Saturday morning 10-6 a.m. to 1 p.m. Apply 27, Rope Walk Street, behind ROSE & CO., Fort.
S R6722

KINGS Instructions for Bombay Races 11th Extra Meeting. Profit 274% per cent. Price—Instructions Rupees one hundred Tips Rupees ten. Address L. E. L. K. King, 28, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—New or secondhand small LATHE. Price and particulars to Box No. 9123, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R6726

AUTOMATIC Oil-immersed CIRCUIT BREAKERS (Triple Pole) fitted with Ammeters: stocked in sizes of 30 60, 100 and 200 Amps. Lowest prices from THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO. 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825

FOR SALE.—NESMITH'S complete compound press with gunmetalled pumbed, two engines 100 and 60 I. H. P. and two boilers. Immediately write to or see between 4 to 6 p.m. RANCHHODDAS ANANDIDAS 400, Kalbadevi.
K R6720.

## MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—German made "SINGCO" CYCLES, pencil sharpners, money boxes, moving pictures etc. For further particulars, please apply to R. K. KAYANI & CO., 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
N R8617

FOR SALE—Press Copy Books LEATHER-BOUND Rs. 3/8 each. Apply MEHTA BHUTA & CO., 41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
N R6681

FOR SALE—152 cases Light PILSENER BEER (German) (each 48 Quarts), lying at Nova Goa (Duty unpaid) at the risk and cost of a defaulting purchaser. Apply immediately Box No. 9130, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WONDERFUL "DREAM DICTIONARY" —An English daily handbook of easy reference for dreams of any nature and a genuine work enlightened on ancient and hidden scientific literature. Price Re. 1 only. THE GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot, Vizag District, South India.
L R6457

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE MEERUT, (Registered under Act XXI of 1860.) Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., Principal, to learn and secure Diplomas of Homoeopathy Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry. Get yourself treated of chronic and complicated Diseases. Order for Asthma specific cost Rs. 4/- for one month's medicine.
M R6248

PIANO TUITIONS given at pupils residence at moderate charges. Write for particulars to I. SILVESTER, 19, Athaide Building, Gaiwadi, Bombay.
M. R6712

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE can be seen working, six Flat revolving cards, one Drawing, two Intermediate, four Rovings and eight Twist Rings. For full particulars apply to THE KRISHNA MILLS, LTD., Beawar.
T 6701

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best Donegal Tweeds of soft Natural Wool. Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yds. x 24"). Coat length (5 yds.) Rs. 9. Silk embroidered Fancy Leather Bag Rs. 3-2-0. Chapli with leather Socks Rs. 6 per pair. Hand picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12 per tola. We supply everything of Kashmir at Competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R6634.

MAHA-LUX SILK SUITINGS have acquired a world-wide reputation on account of their excellence in quality combined with cheapness. For samples apply enclosing two annas postage stamps to the GENERAL MANAGER, THE MAHA LAKSHMI WEAVING INSTITUTE, 3, Katra Road, ALLAHABAD.
T R6572

## PROFESSION

DR. MASCARENHAS L. M. & S. (Lady Doctor) Consulting and maternity Rooms opposite Clock Tower, Surat. Outstation charges for visits, operations, and confinements, moderate.
R6735

## TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

(LOADING CONTRACT OF GOODS AT WADI BANDAR.)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of labour for loading outward goods of all description at this Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bandar.

Tenders must be submitted in forms to be obtained at the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 per form.

Tenders in sealed covers marked "Tender for loading Contract at Wadi Bandar Goods Depot" must be delivered at the Chief Traffic Manager's Office, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, on or before the 15th March 1923.

A deposit of Rs. [illegible] in cash must accompany each tender, this deposit will be forfeited if [illegible] withdrawn before the tender [illegible] final intimation of the decision [illegible] this tender.

The [illegible] contract will be attached [illegible]

The [illegible] not bind himself to accept [illegible] der.

S. BURN,
Traffic Manager.
C15971

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th March to 5th April, 1923, both days inclusive.
C15921

### NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SERVICE of Mr. SHAIKH FAZAL ELLAHIE Gujrat, (Punjab) as our Canvassing Agent has been DISPENSED WITH and that we shall not be responsible for the execution of any orders booked by him or any advance amounts paid to him on our behalf.

C. AARON & SONS,
Manufacturers of Cotton Piecegoods.
PAPPINISSERRI, Malaber
19-2-1923.
C15878

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Second Sessions of 1923 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1923, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas, and all murders, crimes or offences had done or committed by any of our Native Indian subjects within the dominions and the territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council 1889 are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons with their Rolls, Records Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1923.

TEMULJI B. NARIMAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C15891

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2631 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 23rd day of June, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, having its registered office at 39-41, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

HASSAM RAHIMTOOLA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant and Commission Agent, his registered address with the plaintiff Company being c/o Haji Ebrahim Suleman's Bungalow, Main Road, Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rupees 7,356-8-6 with interest on the sums of Rs. 1,200, 3,000 and 3,000 at 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of December 1921 till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 27th day of March, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this day of 7th July, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 7th day of July, 1922.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C15890

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 5090 of 1922.

NEHALCHAND JAMNADAS, a firm, carrying on business as Bankers at Barbhaya Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

versus

SHIVJI RUTTONSEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 13th day of December, 1922, it was inter alia ordered that the defendant do pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rupees Two thousand and five hundred for debt and the sum of Rupees two hundred for costs of this suit, which said debt and costs amount together to the sum of Rupees Two thousand and seven hundred and simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the sum last abovenamed from the date thereof until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 26th day of January, 1923, certain moveable property consisting of one iron safe, one glass cupboard, one mirror cupboard, one small show-cupboard, one writing desk, four wooden teapoys, one gramophone with stand, 5 wooden chairs, one revolving chair, one easy-chair, one wooden sofa, one round table, one perambulator, one scales, one clock, 8 picture frames, one writing table, one meat-safe, one motor car bearing No. 200, etc., etc., was attached.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the Warrant of Sale, dated the 17th day of February, 1923, put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1923, at 4 o'clock p.m. (S. T.) in a house at Dadar, near Dadar Station, without the Fort of Bombay, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, interest, costs of previous and this execution together with the Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1923.

TEMULJI B. NARIMAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. PURNANAND CLUBWALA & JASUBHAI,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
15918

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the BOMBAY CREDITORS of SETH ABDUL KARIM HAJI ABDUL SAKOOR will be held at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on SUNDAY next, the 11th March instant, at HIRABAGH, near C. P. Tank, to consider the steps to be taken for realization of the mortgage, security, and otherwise to enforce the creditors' rights.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1923.

DALLAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Committee appointed by Seth Abdul Karim Haji Abdul Sakoor.
C15920

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3284 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 25th day of July, 1922.

Summons to answer plaint under section 27, O V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE INDIAN STEEL WIRE PRODUCTS, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, incorporated under the Indian Companies Act and having their registered office in and carrying on business in Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

CHHOTALAL MULCHAND SHA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Tamba Kanta, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The plaintiff's claim from the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,875 with interest at 9 per cent per annum on Rs. 625 from 15th September 1920 and on Rs. 625 from 15th July, 1921 and on Rs. 625, from 30th March 1922 and costs of this suit and further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 3rd day of April, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 1st day of August, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 1st day of August, 1922.
Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
C15916 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5853 of 1922.
LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 22nd day of December, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under section 27, O V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

This suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list.

You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiff within FOUR WEEKS from the service of this Summons upon you, in default whereof this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

MANORDAS SOONDERJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

1. N. DWARAKDAS & CO., a firm carrying on business as Cloth Merchants at Mulji Jetha Market without the Fort, (2) Messrs. JIVANLAL KESHAVLAL & CO., also a firm carrying on business as Merchants at Mulji Jetha Market without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff claims that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 11284 or such other sum as to this Hon'ble Court may seem fit with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 24th October 1922 till Judgment, for costs of this suit and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 12th day of April 1923 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, tht suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 15th day of January, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 15th day of January, 1923.
Messrs. HIRALAL & CO.,
15923. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4882 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 24th day of November 1921.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

HARILAL ATMARAM PAREKH, of Balsar Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business in Bombay at Lohar Chawl, without the Fort. ... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) GANGADHAR MAHADEO KARANDIKAR, (2) KESHAV MAHADEO KARANDIKAR, and (3) SHRIDHAR MAHADEO KARANDIKAR, Merchants, Dahanu Inhabitants, residing at Dahanu in the Thana District. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:

The Plaintiff claims from the defendant Rs. 5 579-8-9 and interest thereon from the 1st of Kartak Sud 1978 at the rate of 1 per cent. per mensem till judgment, costs of this suit and further interest on Judgment till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 3rd day of April 1923 at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 30th day of November, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 30th day of November, 1921.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C15917

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that by a decree dated the 18th December, 1922, passed by the High Court of Calcutta in Suit No. 1356 of 1922 (Rashid Jaffer Hassam against Curmally Abdulla Allarakhia and Hoosein Curmally Abdulla) it was declared that the partnership carried on by the parties at Kobe under the name of C. Abdulla and Co., should be deemed to have been dissolved as and from the 16th of August, 1921.

Calcutta, dated the 2nd March, 1923.

B. P. CHUNDER,
Attorney for Mr. Rashid Jaffer Hassam
15913

### HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.

In the matter of Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913
and
In the matter of the Toys and Glass Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
V. I. MUNIM & CO. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 6th day of March, 1923, presented to the said High Court of Bombay by Messrs. V. I. Munim and Co., creditors of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mulla in Chambers on WEDNESDAY, the 28th March, 1923, and N. H. Moos, Esqr., was appointed Provisional Liquidator of the said Company, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1923.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
C15914

## AMUSEMENTS


EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY FRIDAY AT 6-30.
BLANCHE SWEET
IN
"FIGHTING CRESSY"

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Direction MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
To-day at, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
OUR FUN FRIDAY
SPECIAL COMIC PROGRAMME
Contributed by the world's mirth-makers.

Maharastra Natak Mandali
will stage at
BOMBAY THEATRE
AT
GRANT ROAD
Benefit Performance
BHAUBANDKI
ON
Saturday, 10th March 1923 (9 p.m. Night)
and
Sunday, 11th March 1923 (3-30 p.m. Noon)
NEW PLAY NEW PLAY
ARUNODAYA
(BY MR. V. V. BHOLE).
Manager.

—PORTRAIT BLOCKS OF—
Eminent Men
ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE
FOR NEWSPAPER WORK
AT MODERATE CHARGES
FROM
The Bombay Chronicle Studio

# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 7.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 6,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp | ... |
| " " Sales of East Indian | 1,250 |
| " " Imports | ... |

**OPENING TONE AND PRICES**

Liverpool Mar 7.

| Months. | To-day's Prices. |
|---|---|
| March | 16.32+17 |
| April | ... |
| May | 16.12 |
| June | 15.98+3 |
| July | 15.93+7 |
| Aug. | ... |
| Sept. | ... |
| Oct. | 14.66+7 |
| Nov. | ... |
| Dec. | ... |
| Jan. | 14.22 |
| February | ... |
| Egyptians | ... |
| May | 17.50 |
| July | 17,85 |

**CLOSING PRICES.**

Liverpool, Mar. 7

| Months. | To-day's Prices |
|---|---|
| Mar. | 16.18+3 |
| April | 16.10+1 |
| May | 16.0:+3 |
| June | 15.94—1 |
| July | 15.87+2 |
| Aug. | 16.47unchd |
| Sept. | 14.94—6 |
| Oct. | 14.53—6 |
| Nov. | 14.32—6 |
| Dec. | 14.15—7 |
| Jan. | 14,04—6 |
| Feb | 13.99—6 |

Tone:—Bearely Steady.

**EGYPTIAN COTTON.**

Liverpool, Mar. 7.

| Months | To-day's prices. |
|---|---|
| March | 17.23+23 |
| April | 17.38+13 |
| May | 17.58+6 |
| June | 17.72+7 |
| July | 17.86+6 |
| August | 17.91+6 |
| Septembes | 17.98+8 |
| October | 18.00+10 |
| November | 18 00unch |
| Dec. | 18,05 " |
| Jan. | 18,10 " |

**EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—**

New York Tone:—Quiet

| | |
|---|---|
| Mid. Americans Spot More inquiry | 16.80 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels | 17.60 |
| New York, 11 a.m. | May 30.13 |
| (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) | July 30.20 |
| | Oct. 27.80 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | Mar. 30.47 |
| | July 26.32 |

**ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.**

Liverpool Mar. 7.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal | Good | 9.00 |
| " " | Fully Good | 9.40 |
| " " | Fine | 9.80 |
| No. 1 Oomra, | Good | 10.85 |
| " " | Fully Good | 11.35 |
| " " | Fine | 11.85 |
| M. G. Broach | Good | 13.05 |
| " " | Fully Good | 13.45 |
| " " | Fine | 13.85 |
| M. G. Scinde | Good | 8.90 |
| " " | Fully Good | 9.30 |
| " " | Fine | 9.70 |

**AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.**

New York Mar. 7.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Futures at New York | May | 31.27+40 |
| | July | 30.34+18 |
| | Oct. | 26.85—15 |
| | Dec. | 26.35—9 |

Liverpool, Mar. 7.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Do'. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool | Mar. | 16.18+3 |
| | May | 16 08+3 |
| | July | 15.87+2 |
| | Oct. | 14.53—6 |

London, Mar. 7.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 1/4 Steady.
Bar Gold £ 4-8-2 Steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 Steady.

**AMERICAN MARKETS.**

New York, Mar 7.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | | 14,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | | ... |
| " " to Continent | | 6.000 |
| Futures at New York | May | 31.27+40 |
| " " " | July | 30.34+18 |
| " " " | Oct. | 26.85—15 |
| " " " | Dec. | 26.35—19 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | | 31.20+20 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | | 31.00+25 |
| Futures at New Orleans | May | 30.73+30 |
| " " " | July | 30 21+28 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | | ... |
| Demand Bills | | 13 |
| Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined | | 99 5/8 |
| Do. Foreign | | 67 |

**MONEY MARKET.**

London, March 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bankers 3 per cent | 58 1-7 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 32 |
| " " 2 months hence | 31 13/16 |
| Closing tone of silver absence buyers quiet. | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent since 17th July 1922. | |
| Interest day to day loans | 2 1/4 |
| " 7 day Market loans | 1 1/2 |

**SHARES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank | £ 19 5/8 |
| Hongkong | 118 |
| National | 46 1/2 |
| P. and O. Banking Corporation | 13 1/2 |
| Eastern Bank | 5 3/4 |

**WAR LOANS ETC.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Funding Loans 4% 1960/90 | £ 89+1/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4 % | £ 90 1/8 unchgd |
| War loan 5% 1929/47 | £ 101 5/16 " |
| Consols 2 1/2 % | 58 " |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2% | 38 " |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan) | 66 +1/8 |
| Govt. Securities 3% | 56 3/4+1/8 |
| 3 per cent Indian Loan | £ 112 1/4 |

## MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

### WHEAT.

London, Mar. 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Mar.-Apl. Sellers | 44/3 |
| Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Mar-Apl. Sellers | 44 |
| Australian Mar-Apl. Buyers | 47/6 |
| Karachi Barley Mar.-Apl. Sellers | 28/6 |
| Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Feb.-Mar. Buyers, | 46/6 |
| " Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. " " Feb.-Mar. Buyers | 46/3 |
| Tone:—Easier., | |

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED. Real Bold Mar.-Apl. Hanburg Value Tending ... ...
LINSEED Argentine Mar.-Apl. Buyers Easier Tendency. ... ... £ 18 1/4
LINSEED. Bombay Bold per ton Paid firm moderate trade ...
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apl, Sellers; £9 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED—Mar-Apl. Buyers very firm ... £ 19

### JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June,-July, Sellers 16
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June,-July. Sellers 26/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June,-July Sellers 26/4 1/2
Fine Cuban Sugar Mar.-Apr. Sellers 26/6
Tone:—Moderate Business.

### METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £ 75 1/2 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | £ 71 1/2 |
| Copper Braziers | £ 93 |
| Yellow Metal | 8 1/8 |
| Hard Spelter | 31 3/4 |
| Corrugated Sheets | £ 19 3/8 |

### RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apl.-May | 17 |
| Plantations First Latex Crepe Mar. irregular | 17 |
| Tone:— | |
| Freights of Coal Cardiff to Bombay | 14/3 |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Mar. 8.

A further advance of 40 points in old crops and a drop of 15 points in new crops in New York futures have been reported to-day. The market advanced on general buying. Messrs. Breul & Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Keynolds and Gibson cable under date 7th Instant (5 P.M.) as under:—

"Market looks little reactionary and caution necessary, but do not look for much decline. Situation increases in strength."

The American market has considerably advanced without any material decline during the last few days and would, therefore, advise our friends to be cautious in operating as we expect some reaction in the near future. We would recommend those who missed the market upto now to wait for a setback in order to make purchases.

In response to a further substantial advance in New York the Marwari Bazar opened firm this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 581 i. e. 6 higher than the previous closing rate. At the opening of the Bazar Marwari operators and commission houses were sellers which caused a setback and the market touched Rs. 578. Japan and commission houses sold on a moderate scale their offerings being absorbed by offices. The prices fluctuated within a range of a rupee and a half and the rate quoted at 4 p.m. was Rs. 579. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 577. F. G. M. G. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 596 and declined to Rs. 593½ on selling by a Japan house. After going up to Rs. 596 the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 594½. Fine M. G. Oomra opened at Rs. 522 for March delivery selling by commission houses caused the market to decline to Rs. 519 on general buying the market improved to Rs 521. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 443 whilst May Rs. 451 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady with a good demand.

At Colaba the market for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 576½ and going up to Rs. 577 closed easier at Rs. 572½ on free selling by Japanese houses.

### COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6. P. M.)

Bombay, Mar. 8.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F. G. Broach | April-May | 572 1/2 |
| F. G. Broach | July-Aug. | 587 |
| F. G. Bengal | Maron | 440 |
| F. G. Bengal | May | 448 |
| Fine Oomra | March | 513 |

### PATEL BROTHERS' COTTON REPORT.

March 8.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 17 to 7 points up.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld and Co's Liverpool, dated the 7th inst.

Liverpool, small market, somewhat nervous. New York, some realizing early, market advanced later on general buying.

### E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 8.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F. G. M. G. Broach | April-May | 576 |
| F. G. Broach | July-Aug. | 594 |
| F. G. M. G. Bengal | March | 443 |
| F. G. Bengal | May | 450 |
| Fine M. G. Oomra | March | 520 |
| G. M. G. Southerns | May/June | 582 |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 8.

| Description | Super-fine | F | Good | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab | 479 | 464 | 444 | 429 |
| M. G. Oomra's No. 3 | 540 | 525 | 510 | ... |
| M. G. Central P. No. 1 | 570 | 555 | 540 | ... |
| M. G. Central P. No. 2. | 555 | 540 | 525 | ... |

### COUNCIL BILLS.

DELHI, March 7.

There will be no sale of Council Bills next week.—A.P.

### QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 8th

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Khadi:— | |
| Textile | 1 1 6 |
| E. D. Sassoon | 1 1 6 |
| Tata | 1 0 0 |
| Elphinstone | 1 1 6 |
| Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches:— | |
| Rachael per lb. | ... |
| Standard per lb. | 1 8 6 |
| Century per lb. | 1 8 6 |
| Hindustan per lb. | 1 8 3 |
| Fazalbhai per lb. | 1 9 0 |
| Textile per lb. | 1 8 6 |
| Phoenix | 1 8 6 |
| Pearl | 1 8 6 |
| Manekji (Gaw Mukh) | 1 6 6 |
| Elphinstone (Balti) | 1 9 0 |
| Jacob (Four Minar) | 1 9 0 |
| Longcloth (Light weight) No. 8202-8303 | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 9 6 |
| Swan Finlay per lb. | 1 8 9 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 9 0 |
| E. D. Sassoon per lb. | 1 9 6 |
| Longcloth X quality:— | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 9 6 |
| Fazulbhai per lb | ... |
| Kohinoor per lb | 1 9 0 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 9 0 |
| Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40:— | |
| Textile (Hand) per lb. | 1 7 6 |
| Sprung (Meronant) per lb. | 1 7 6 |
| Century (Bugle) per lb. | 1 7 0 |
| Zenith (Drum) per lb. | 1 7 6 |
| E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb. | 1 7 6 |
| Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb. | 1 6 0 |
| Sateen:— | |
| Century per lb. | 1 8 0 |
| Sprung (Meronant) per lb. | 1 9 0 |
| Grey Drill Century— | |
| No. 1125 per piece | 15 0 0 |
| No. 125 1/2 per piece | 13 12 0 |
| Dhooties:—7. 8 and 9 yards— | |
| Sprung (Balance) per lb. | 1 10 6 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 9 0 |
| Dhooties:— 10 yards:— | |
| Sprung (Balance) per lb | 1 10 6 |
| Textiles (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 9 0 |
| Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills:— | |
| Standard per piece | 6 14 0 |
| Phoenix per piece | 6 14 6 |
| Swan Finlay per piece | 6 14 0 |
| Hindustan per piece. | 7 1 6 |
| Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill:— | |
| Textile per piece | 7 4 0 |
| Pearl per piece | 7 10 0 |
| Bleached Check:— | |
| Textile per piece | ... |
| Rasturenand per piece | 8 3 0 |
| Bombay United per piece | 8 4 0 |
| Black Check 5 lbs:— | |
| Textile per piece | 9 0 0 |
| Spring per piece | ... |
| E. D. Rachael | ... |

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 8th Mar, 1923.

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1-4 5/32 |
| Bank Demand | 1-4 3/16 |
| Doc Acceptance 3 m/s | 1-4 3/8 |
| Fcs Demand | 500 |
| American Dollars | 318 |
| Hongkong Dollars | 173 |
| Shanghai | 246 |
| Japan | 152 1/4 |
| Singapore | 175 1/2 |

Market steady.

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th Mar. 1923.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 28,189 Bales |
| Wheat | 17,392 Cwts |
| Linseed | 13,170 " |
| Rapeseed | 4,937 " |
| Gingellyseed | 1,786 " |
| Poppyseed | 175 " |
| Groundnuts | 5944 " |
| Castorseed | 5172 " |
| Rice | 10725 " |
| Myrabolams | 3197 " |
| Cottonseed | 13,175 " |
| Mowraseed | 147 " |
| Gram | 766 " |
| Jawar | 2489 " |
| Mauz | 447 " |
| Barley | Nil " |
| Bajra | 3154 " |
| Coal | 9036 Tons |

2 Days Total.

### BOMBAY SHARE MARKET.

March 7.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bars gold ready | 25-3-6 |
| Bars gold forward | 25-..6 |
| Bars gold 2nd settlement | ... |
| Bars silver ready | 80-9-0 |
| Bars silver 1st settlement | 80-9-0 |
| Bars silver 2nd settlement | 81-0-0 |

EXCHANGE.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| B. C. Rate— | |
| Bank's selling T T | 1/4 1/8 |
| Bank's selling D D | 1/4 3/32 |
| On London— | |
| Bank's selling T T, | 1/4 5/32 |
| Bank's selling D D, | 1/4 5/16 |
| Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, | 1/4 3/8 |
| Bank's buying T T. | 1/4 7/32 |
| Bank's buying D D, | 1/4 1/4 |
| Tone of Exchange:—Quiet. | |
| On Paris— | |
| Bank's selling D D, Frcs | 500 |
| Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs | 549 |
| Bank's buying D D, Frcs | 530 |
| On Japan— | |
| Bank's selling T T, | 153 |
| Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. | 148 |
| On Hongkong— | |
| Bank's selling D D, | ... |
| On Shanghai— | |
| Bank selling D D, | ... |
| On Singapore— | |
| Bank's selling D D, | 175 1/2 |
| On New York— | |
| Bank's selling D D, | 318 |
| London gold ready, sh. | 88/2 |
| London silver ready, d. | 32-0 |
| London silver forward, d. | 31-13 |

Tone of Silver—Small business, Continent sold, London speculators bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

| | |
|---|---|
| American Exchange—Dollars | 4.69 3/4 |
| French Exchange—Frcs. | 77.60 |
| Swiss Exchange—Frcs. | 25.20 |
| Belgium Exchange—Frcs. | 89.10 |
| Italian Exchange—Lirae | 98.60 |
| German Exchange—Marks | 97,000 |
| Prague Exchange—Krons | ... |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 3 1/2 per cent Paper | 59 |
| 5 per cent War Loan | 84/4 |
| 4 per cent. Terminable Loan | 98 |
| 4 per cent. Conversion Loan | 78 |
| 5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds due 1928 | 100/14 |
| 6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926 | 100/8 |
| 6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932 | 101 |
| 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 | 104 |
| 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974. | 68 |
| 6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 | 95 |
| 4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 | 68 |
| 6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, | 95 |
| 4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1930 | 68 |

SHARES.

Market closed strongwith speculative purchases.

The following are the closing rates of Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imperial | 1285 | India | 94 |
| Central and Eastern | 34 78 | Tata Bank | 14/8 |

COTTON MILLS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ah. Advance | 2350 | Alliance | 210 |
| Birla Mills | 57/8 | By-Cotton | 815 |
| By-Dyeing | 1080 | Bradbury | 700 |
| Century | 632/8 | Central India | 2925 |
| Colaba Land | 1740 | Coorla | 175 |
| Crescent | 342/8 | Edward Sassoon | 390 |
| Elphiston | 8 /8 | Fazulbhoy | 995 |
| Gokak | 182/8 | Ind-Bleaching | 220 |
| Ind-Malwa | 570 | Jamshed Mfg. | 300 |
| Kastoorchand | 350 | Khatao | 365 |
| Kohinoor | 1665 | Luxmi Cotton | 4825 |
| Mathuradas | 490 | M. Petit | 3000 |
| Meyer Sassoon | 280 | Morarji | 5000 |
| New Great | 575 | New City | 500 |
| Pabani | 550 | Pearls | 777/8 |
| Phoenix | 730 | Premier | 110 |
| Planet | 142 8 | Shapurji | 193/12 |
| Simplex | 477/8 | Swan | 835 |
| Swadeshi | 3655 | Tata Mill | 625 |
| Vishnu Cotton | 1900 | | |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock | 375 | B. Burma | 440 |
| B. Burma N.I. | 125 | Bt-Burma pet | 6/10 |
| B. Tramway | 103/12 | B. Steam | 150 |
| Bundi Cement | 23/8 | Ind. Cement | 180 |
| Katni Ord | 175 | Katni Defd. | 830 |
| New India | 18 | Shivrajpur | 32 |
| Tata Iron Ord | 45 | Tata Iron Defd. | 138/12 |
| Tata Hydro | 710 | Tata Oil | 30 |
| Scindia Steam | 10 | | |

### FLUCTUATIONS.

Mar. 8.

| Name | Opening rates | Maximum. | Minimum | Closing rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indore Malwa | 560 | .. | ... | 570 |
| Colaba | ... | ... | ... | 173 |
| Crescent | 377-8 | ... | 375 | 380 |
| Kohinoor | 1660 | .. | 1635 | 1665 |
| Nagpore Ordy. | 2905 | ... | 2870 | 2925 |
| New Great | 577-8 | ... | 567-8 | 575 |
| Pearl | 777-8 | .. | 765 | 780 |
| Phoenix | ... | ... | ... | 740 |
| Bombay Cotton | ... | ... | ... | 820 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 1080 | ... | 1055 | 1082-8 |
| Sir Shapoorji | 192-8 | ... | 191-4 | 193-12 |
| Simplex | 475 | 480 | 467-8 | 477-8 |
| Swan | ... | ... | ... | 835 |
| Swadeshi | 3030 | ... | 3000 | 3055 |
| Century | 612-8 | ... | 607-8 | 632-8 |
| Alcock | ... | ... | ... | 370 |
| Indian Cement Ordy. | ... | ... | ... | 167-8 |
| Katni Cement Ordy. | ... | ... | ... | 170 |
| Katni Cement Defd. | ... | ... | ... | 900 |
| Tata Steel Defd. | 141 | ... | ... | 140 |
| Tata Steel Ordy. | ... | ... | ... | 45 |
| Bundi Cement | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| Bombay Burma, Old | ... | ... | ... | 435 |
| Bombay Burma, New | ... | ... | ... | 125 |
| Bombay Steam, Ordy. | ... | ... | ... | 147-8 |
| Bombay Electric Tramway. | ... | ... | ... | 103-12 |
| Central India Mining | ... | ... | ... | 25-8 |
| Shivrajpur | ... | ... | ... | 32 |

### EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

The Manager of the above Bank has received the following telegram from their London Office:—

Net profit, including brought forward £151,501-7-4. Placed Reserve £20,000, Premises account £10,000, Carried Forward £31,501-7-4. The Board of Directors recommend a final dividend at the rate of sh. 5, (five shillings) per share, less Income Tax sh. 3/9d. (three shillings and nine pence) in the Pound, after allowing for relief in respect of Indian Taxation. Dividend payable to the Proprietors as registered on the 19th March, 1923.

### COLLECTION OF WAGE STATISTICS.

The Director of Information writes:—

The Government of India have been in communication, for some time past, with the Government of Bombay on the subject of the publication of wage statistics. This question, on account of the increasing development of agriculture and industry in India, has now assumed considerable importance. The Government of India suggested that for the purposes of the returns, statistics of wages should be divided into three classes as under:—

(a) Wages in Rural areas.
(b) Wages in Urban areas.
(c) Wages in selected industries.

The Government of India specially invited the views of the Government of Bombay on (1) the intervals at which the census of wages should be taken; (2) the classification of labour; and (3) the agency through which the census should be undertaken. The Government of Bombay's reply to the Government of India on the points raised is given in the current issue of the "Labour Gazette."

In regard to (1) the concensus of opinion was in favour of an annual census. Regarding (2), the classification of labour, the Government of Bombay were tentatively of opinion that agricultural labour should be classified into the following:—

I. Artisans—
1. Village blacksmiths.
2. Village carpenters.
3. Village mochis.

II. Farm labour—
Ordinary field labourers.
1. Men.
2. Women.
3. Children.

It would be unnecessary to include herdsmen, as agriculturists usually herd cattle by turn without wages, while in some places a herdsman is paid a monthly wage per head of cattle. Statistics of rural wages may be collected from sample districts at the outset and the scope of these statistics extended as far as possible when statistics of industrial workers in selected industries have been collected. In the collection of urban wage statistics the addition of coachmen, chauffeurs, cooks, butlers, ayahs and peons should also be considered. It is desirable for this Presidency to collect statistics of wages paid in industries in greater detail than was contemplated by the Government of India.

In regard to (3), the agency through which the data should be collected, the Government of Bombay was of opinion that the statistics of wages in the Presidency should continue to be collected, tabulated and published by the Labour Office.

### EXPORTS.

March 8.

S S Devanha for London—500 cwt rapeseed A Durst; 250 cwt kismish Hoare Mittor.

S S China for London—23 bales woolen carpets Bontor & Co; 40 cwt sandal wood S Nowroji; 178 cwt coffee Thos Cook.

S S China for Middlesbro'—500 tons manganese ore The S Syndicate.

S S Vindelia for Liverpool—6 bales wool raw Birla Bros; 18 bales wool raw C Canganmal; 1000 cwt myrabollams B Dawji; 40 bales wool raw Meyer Nissim.

S S Circassia for Liverpool—27 bundles old cycle rubber tyres M Rubber Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles—4000 cwt fennel seed A Durst.

S S Freinfels fos Antwerp—7 cwt crushed bones Hollingshurst.

S S Freinfels for Genoa—110 bales ind cotton f p F F Campbell.

S S Trifels for Rotterdam—25 bales karakulli skins Allen Bros.

S S Nurtureton for Hull—16000 cwt cotton seed Strauss & Co; 4000 cwt cotton seed E D Sassoon.

S S Glenardle for Dunkirk—225 bales cty cotton fly The I Japan Cotton Manufacturing; 220 bales ind cotton raw Vardhuman Bros.

S S Anglo Egyptian for Barcelona—300 bales ind cotton raw Langley & Co. 100 bales ind cotton f p F F Campbell.

S S Anglo Egyptian for Havre—200 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros; 340 cwt mustard seed A Durst.

S S Anglo Egyptian for Ghent—110 bales ind cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Anglo Egyptian for Genoa—1000 cwt linseed A Durst.

S S Aquilia for Genoa—50 bales cty cotton fly L A Vora; 48 bales silk waste R Botts; 100 bales ind cotton raw A Khimji.

S S Kidernore for Kobe—200 bales ind cotton raw H Nensey; 400 bales ind cotton raw T M K Kaisha; 100 bales ind cotton raw Ozu Burin.

S S Kidernore for Osaka—200 bales ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Nawab for Kobe—500 bales ind cotton raw Ralli Bros; 100 bales ind cotton raw Volkart Bros; 2000 bales ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha; 2000 bales ind cotton raw T M K Kaisha; 300 bales ind cotton raw T M K Kaisha; 400 bales ind cotton raw H Rambhagat; 200 bales ind cotton raw Suzuki.

S S Nawab for Yokohama—1000 bales ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha; 400 bales ind cotton raw R D Tata; 800 bales ind cotton raw G K Kaisha; 500 bales ind cotton raw Ozu Burin; 1400 bales ind cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Moldevia for Shangnai—418 bars silver The Hong and Shanghai Banking Corp;

S S Indo Maru for Kobe—51 bales ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Osaka—500 bales ind cotton raw T M Kaisha; 100 bales ind cotton raw G K Kaisha; 22 bales ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Moji—100 bales ind cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Nagasaki—200 bales ind cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Kobun Maru for Kobe—500 bales ind cotton raw G K Kaisha; 200 bales ind cotton raw Ozu Burin; 2000 bales ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha; 200 bales ind cotton raw Suzuki; 200 bales ind cotton raw H Nensey; 300 bales ind cotton raw T M K Kaisha.

S S Kobun Maru for Osaka—300 bales ind cotton raw R D Tata. 1000 bales ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha; 800 bales ind cotton raw G K Kaisha; 600 bales ind cotton raw Y C Trading;

S S Kobun Maru for Hongkong—22 cwt kismiss M Mulsee.

S S Mitsuki for Kobe—21 bales ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha; 900 bales ind cotton raw G K Kaisha; 350 bales ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Mitsuki for Nagasaki—200 bales ind cotton raw Volkart Bros; 300 bales ind cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Rangoon Maru for Kobe—300 bales ind cotton raw H Rambhagat; 600 bales ind cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Rangoon Maru for Osaka—500 bales ind cotton raw G K Kaisha; 400 bales ind cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Rangoon Maru for Shanghai—2600 bales ind cotton raw T M Kaisha; 500 bales ind cotton raw Suzuki; 1550 bales ind cotton raw Y K Kaisha.

S S Rangoon Maru for Yokkaichi—500 bales ind cotton raw Y K Kaisha; 200 bales ind cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Rangoon Maru for Yokohama—200 bales ind cotton raw Y K Kaisha.

### IMPORTS.

S S Clan Oglivy from Manchester, Agents James Finlay:—280 cases 86 bales cottons, 70 cases 25 bales cotton yarn, 15 coils cotton ropes, 93 cases household soap, 16 cases toilet soap, 108 bales old newspaper, 54 bales paper.

From Liverpool:—63 bales paper, 75 bales old newspaper, 39 c[illegible]ttled beer, 32 drums caustic soda, 196 c[illegible]n soap, 11 cases toilet soap, 60 cas[illegible]bales cottons, 81 cases dyed cott[illegible]r, 50 bales old newspaper, 40[illegible] potash, 20 kegs bichroma[illegible] coal pitch, 62 bales c[illegible]hisky, 25 cases rum, 10[illegible] F C bricks, 64 kegs [illegible]

From Genoa:—[illegible]tles 100 flasks quick[illegible]les, 422 crates mar[illegible]12 cases buttons, [illegible]

S S Jalapala[illegible]

## SHIPPING.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances:—

S S City of Sparta, Obson, Calcutta.
S S Varsova, Fitzherber, Busrah.

The following vessels began to load:—
Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.
Steamer City of Sparta for Calcutta.
Steamer Moldavia for Australia.
Steamer Gogra for Karachi.
Steamer Canara for Rangoon.

S S City of Sparta:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Sparta, 3498 tons, Captain E Obson sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1959 tons Captain D C Fitzherber sailed yesterday from harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

### LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Moldavia due about 9th March P and O Co.
Mantua due about 16th March, Agent P and O Co.
Malwa due about 23rd March, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 6th April, Agent P and O Co.
Plassy due about 13th April, Agent P and O Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 30th March Agent P. & O Co.

FROM LONDON.

Matiana (due about 11th March) Agent M M and Co.
Mulbera (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (not fixed) Agent Graham and Co.
Castalia (not fixed) Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Hankow (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
Clan Urquhart (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
City of Baroda (not fixed) Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Cressby Hall (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Nirvana (not fixed), Agent M M & Co.
Trewellard (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Marienfels due about 10th March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Dracheafels due about 12th March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Brocktown due about 28th March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Ockenfels due about 12th April, Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM CHRISTANIA.

Hemland due about 9th March Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streefkerk (not fixed), Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Nykerk (not fixed), Agents E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Asia due about 20th March, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM VENICE.

Alberto Treves due about 7th March Agents Venice S N Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Harvard due about 14th March, Agent Graham Co.
City of Lahore due about 29th March, Agent Graham Co.
Arcturus due about 26th March, Agents Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Wakasu Maru due about 16th March, Agent N Y K.
Sumatra Maru due about 15th March Agents O S K.
Honolulu Maru due about 30th March Agents O S K.
Nagato Maru due about 29th March Agents N Y K.
Hainan Maru due about 2nd April Agents O S K.
Borneo Maru due about 4th April, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Banca due about 24th March, Agent P and O Co.
Sicilia due about 16th March, Agent M M Co.
Morea due about 23rd March, Agent M M Co.
Alipore due about 27th March, Agent M M Co.
Jeypore due about 31st March Agent P & O Co.
Nagpore due about 23rd April Agent P. and O. Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda due about 21st April, Agent P. and O. Co.
Querimba (not fixed), Agent P and O. Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.,

Karagola due about 11th March, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 25th March Agent B S N Co.
Karoa due about 8th April, Agent M M Co.

### VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, March 8.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Ct Yokohama, 4720, M'Goa, 10/3, K N & Co.
2 China, 4161, London, 17/3, M M & Co.
3 City of Nagpur, 6289, K'chi, 10/3, K N & Co.
4 Sturmfels, 3430, K'chi, 16/3, Graham & Co.
5 Devanha 4785, London, 10/3, M M & Co.
6 Circassia 4372 Glasgow 22/3 Graham & Co.
7 Frienfels, 3741, N.F., 10/3, Graham & Co.
8 Nawab 2424 Kobe 15/3 M M & Co.
10 Nile 5240, New York 6/3 Volkart Bros.
11 Anglo-Egyptian 4640 Barcelona N.F. Graham and Co.
12 Kondekerk, 3633, Calcutta, 10/3, E D Sassoon and Co.
15 Aquileia 4201 Trieste 15/3 L Triestino Co.
15 Nurtureton 4435 Hull 17/3 S S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

P Indo Maru 3559 Kobe 13/3 O E Kaisha.
6 Vindelia 2698, Liverpool, 7/3 Graham & Co.
7 Kobun Maru 2826 Japan N F N Y Kaisha.
9 C/ Colquohoun 3760 N F J Finlay & Co.
10 & 11 Cranfield, 3213 N.F., 10/3 M M Co.
12 & 13 Shushtar 1718, P. Gulf, N.F. H. S. Shushtary & Co.

PRINCES' DOCK.

C I R Ariosto 2768 K'chi 13/3 J Finlay and Co.
A Mitsuki Maru, 2713, Kobe, N.F., N Y Kaisha
B Orina 3525, Calantta, 10/3, M M & Co.
D & E Rangoon Maru, 3638, Japan, 16/3, N Y K Kaisha.
F Gogra, 3151, K'chi, N.F., M M & Co.
G Warora, 1926, N.F. N.F., M M & Co.
N Sangoia, 3229, N.F. N.F., M M & Co.
P Rajput 3612 Calcutta 15/3 T M and Co.

Scindia S Navigation:—From Badagara—3114 bags copra, 510 bags cocoanuts.

From Calcut:—133 bundles cotton waste, 100 bags dry cocoanuts, 40 bags gotta copra, 679 bags cocoanuts, 978 bags copra.

From Alleppy:—300 bags pepper, 85 bags ginger, 248 bags turmeric, 90 robbins 117 bags copra, 84 robbins galingal, 2137 bags rice broken, 47507 bags white rice, 50 cases cutch.

S S Rajput from Java, Agents Turner Morrison:—From Sourabaya—1390 bags sugar.

From Cheribon:—2517 bags sugar.

From Samarang:—26009 bags sugar.

From Colombo:—150 bundles matress fibre.

S S Kohinoor from Java, Agents Turner Morrison:—From Sourabaya—13517 bags sugar.

From Samarang:—3717 bags sugar.

From Colombo:—27 bags copra, 150 chests tea, 120 bales matress fibre.

# TRAMWAY FARES.

## SUIT AGAINST CORPORATION.

## MR. HANSRAJ PRAGJI'S EVIDENCE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla.)

*Khurshed F. Nariman (Plaintiff) vs. The Municipal Corporation, Bombay, (Defendants).*

This suit was filed by the plaintiff, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, against the defendants for a declaration that the declaration made by the Chairman of the meeting of the Corporation held on 19th February, 1923, that as the result of the poll, the amendment moved by Mr. Gulabchand Devchand at the meeting was rejected, was invalid, and of no effect; for a declaration that the amendment was duly carried; and for an injunction, restraining the defendants from acting upon the said declaration of the Chairman and proceeding with the discussion of the Report of the Tramway Committee of the Corporation on the question of revising the Tramway fares, His Lordship had granted an interim injunction and had also made an order expediting the hearing of the suit. The suit first came on for hearing before his Lordship on Wednesday.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. B. J. Desai, Mr. Dalvi and Mr. F. B. Vacha, appeared for the plaintiff.

Sir Thomas Strangman and Mr. H. Campbell appeared for the defendants.

The further hearing of the case was proceeded with yesterday at about 12 noon. The Court-room was again fully crowded with spectators.

The previous evening Counsel for the plaintiff had closed his case, subject to leading evidence as to the shares alleged to be standing in the names of Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersy and Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani.

Mr. B. J. Desai stated that Mr. Hansraj gave away as a gift to his wife all the shares that he held in the Tramway Company on 11th November, 1922, and that he had no further interest in them. He handed over the share certificates with their transfer form to his wife.

P. C.: Does it complete the gift of the shares according to Hindu law?

Mr. Desai: I submit that it does.

P. C. refers to Pratt J.'s decision in Raja Bahadur Shivlal's case as to the trust of the Port Trust bonds.

MR. CHHOTANI'S CLERK EXAMINED.

At this stage Mr. Chhotani's clerk was put into the witness-box. He deposed to the fact that he kept Mr. Chhotani's security books. On looking at those books he said that Mr. Chhotani bought 100 shares of the Tramway Company in 1912 and they were sold on 16th December, 1914. Mr. Chhotani again bought 50 shares on 9th December, 1919, and sold them on 16th December, 1920, through the broker, Jugjivan Ujamsi. Mr. Chhotani had no other shares of the Tramway Company.

Sir Thomas Strangman stated that from the books of the Tramway Company it appeared that Mr. Chhotani got himself registered as a shareholder in respect of 40 shares in December, 1919. Out of these 32 were again transferred out of his name and that in December, 1920, when the Company gave to its shareholders the right of getting one additional share for every holding of four shares at a certain price, Mr. Chhotani filled in a form with reference to his holding of 8 shares and that he was allotted 2 additional shares. When the new Company was formed, Mr. Chhotani got shares in the new Company proportionate to his holding in the old Company, and Mr. Chhotani was also paid a dividend in respect of these shares after 1920.

Sir Thomas showed to his Lordship the books and the records of the Company evidencing the various statements that were made by him.

P. C.: I think it is necessary to examine Mr. Chhotani *de bene esse* to get information about these dealings. Is it possible to examine him?

Mr. Desai said that Mr. Chhotani was suffering from such intense pain that he only got some relief by occasional injections of morphia.

Mr. Chhotani's clerk, while cross-examined by Sir Thomas Strangman, stated that the transfer forms shown to him were signed by Mr. Chhotani's constituted attorney. That the Dividend Warrant dated 15th May, 1920, was also signed by Mr. Chhotani's constituted attorney. The acceptance letter in respect of two additional shares allotted to Mr. Chhotani's name was also signed by the said attorney. That the letter dated 29th December, 1920, to the liquidator of the old Company was also signed by the said attorney and so also was the Dividend Warrant dated 18th May, 1922.

The witness stated that he was originally a share clerk and later on became the Assistant Accountant, that it was a part of his duty to look after payment of calls of the shares held by Mr. Chhotani, that Mr. Chhotani received credit for the full price of the shares sold by his brokers in their accounts with him.

Mr. Desai stated that it was very likely that the buyers of eight shares did not get them transferred to their names and that consequently they got Mr. Chhotani or his attorney to sign the acceptances and the Dividend Warrants and that they themselves got the new shares and the dividends that were declared from time to time. For this purpose it would be necessary to examine Mr. Chhotani's books and take some further evidence Mr. Desai then called a clerk of the broker Jagjivan Ujamsi to depose to the transaction of the sale of these shares.

Chunilal Nagindas, the broker's clerk during the course of his examination by Mr. Desai said that his masters were certified share brokers. That they acted as Mr. Chhotani's share brokers in 1920 and that on Mr. Chhotani's instructions his masters sold 50 shares at the rate of Rs. 1142/8 per share. From the entries in his books he said that Mr. Chhotani was given credit in his account with them for the sum of Rs. 57125 being the price of the said 50 shares.

At this stage the Court reserved liberty to Mr. Desai to call further evidence as to Mr. Chhotani's shares.

MR. HANSRAJ PRAGJI'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, was the next witness called. During the course of his examination he said that he was a member of the Corporation and that he was present at the Corporation meeting held on 19th February 1923 and that he voted for the amendment asking for an adjournment of the discussion as to the raising of the Tramway fares, that in November 1922 he held 45 Preference and 30 Ordinary shares in the Tramway Company, that on 11th November 1922 he transferred those shares to his wife's name as a gift by handing over to her the share certificates with their relative transfer forms, that on the same day he also transferred to her 29 shares of the Indian Manufacturing Company, 81 shares of the Hindustan Mills and 72 shares of the Western Indian Spinning and Weaving Co; that he had no children, that all the other shares except the Tramway shares were transferred in the books of the respective companies to his wife's name, and that he was a partner in the Agents' firm of those companies. He said that he had no further beneficial interest in any of the said shares.

Cross-examined by Sir Thomas Strangman, the witness said that there was no particular occasion for the gift that he made. He reproduced the temporary receipts in respect of the other shares; they all bore the date 11th November 1922. The shares and the transfer forms must have been given by his wife to his clerk for the purpose of having them transferred, that all the transfer forms were signed at one sitting. He did not remember who attested them. His wife signed the forms in his presence but he did not remember who attested her signature. He did not want to disclose the reason as to the numbers of the other shares being odd like 29 and 81 instead of 25 or 30, or 80 or 85. He was not willing to disclose the reason as to why he made the transfer. He would give the reason to the Court in writing but would not like it to be disclosed to any of the Counsel.

Sir Thomas Strangman objected to the witness making any statement in writing to the Court unless he was allowed to see it.

To the Court the witness stated that it was a specially secret reason and he would not disclose it unless he was forced.

He stated that although in each case the transaction purported to be a sale it was really a gift. He did not know why his wife did not get the Tramway shares transferred to her name. He had no account of his wife in his books. Mr. Hansraj was asked to produce his books and his cross-examination was adjourned.

Mr. Desai said that as Mr. Hansraj's evidence was challenged, he would ask for liberty to call further evidence as to those shares.

Sir Thomas Strangman then continuing his opening address stated that the interest referred to in Section 36 of the Municipal Act was pecuniary or personal interest and referred to 14 Q. B. D. 739 and to the provisions of the corresponding English Municipal Act of 1882. At 2-30 p.m. the hearing of the case was adjourned till to-day at 3-30 p.m. after the chamber work was disposed off.

# MR. BANKER'S CAR.

## ATTACHED TO RECOVER FINE.

The motor-car No. 4632 "Berliet" belonging to Mr. Shankarlal G. Banker was attached yesterday with a view to recover the fine of Rs. 1,000 which was imposed upon him on the 18th of March 1922. The attachment was long-expected by the friends and relatives of Mr. Banker, because neither Mr. Shankarlal nor his brother, Mr. Dhirajlal was willing to pay the fine. The car was taken to the Office of the Commissioner of Police at the Crawford Market.

# A PROTEST AGAINST SALT TAX.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 8.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce has sent the following telegram to the Finance Member Government of India, Delhi:—

The Southern India Chamber takes exception to doubling of excise duty on salt and urges cancellation of the same. Anticipated deficit of Rs. 4½ crores is to be met by undertaking further retrenchment in Civil and Military expenditure following the Inchcape Committee recommendations. Further the Chamber proposes retention of export duty on raw hides and skins at 15 per cent. *ad valorem* abolishing Imperial preference rebates as helpful to Indian tanning industry now in critical condition. The proposed reduction to five per cent. is needless sacrifice of revenue.

# ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

The following Appeal is issued by the Exhibition authorities:—

"To The Working and Depressed Classes Brethren of Bombay:—

Before you came to Bombay, you used spin and weave. The cloth woven by you was the pride of kings and queens, of Mogal Emperors and Empresses, even of the peers and peeresses of distant England.

Mahatmaji saw the present dread curse poverty creeping over the land and issued clarion-call to take up spinning and weaving again. This Exhibition is held in order to show you and the people of Bombay to what magnificent degree your brothers have carried the work of Khaddar production within the short period of two years after taking it under Mahatmaji's orders.

In order to show you your brothers' work and the work that you yourselves used to do before very long, it has been decided to admit you free. Depressed class brethren should come on the 24th inst. Working class brethren should come on the 25th. Place: Asoka Stores Buildings, Princess Street.

A Oorgaum message of March 8th states: Body of Antony one of the eight men entombed in the rockburst on 25th February was recovered and brought up last night. Though decomposed the body was identified by wife and relatives to whom it was handed over.—(A.P.)

# SMALL CAUSES COURT.

## ELECTION COMPLAINTS.

## CASE AGAINST MR. V. A DESAI WITHDRAWN.

At the Small Causes Court, on Thursday Mr. K. M. Javeri, the Chief Judge resumed the hearing of an application filed by Mr. Abdul Rahiman Abdul Karim against the Municipal Commissioner, Messrs. Alex Antony Pais, Vaikunthrai Ambalal Desai and Gullamhussein Ahmed Somhji praying that a proper scrutiny be made for the votes and that first respondent should be directed to give the petitioner inspection of voting papers of the voters who had recorded their votes for the second and third respondents and the same be declared null and void and set aside and that it should be directed that the fourth respondent be deemed to have been elected.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader, appeared for the applicant; while Mr. Taylor, Solicitor appeared for the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. R. K. Dadachanji with Mr. Noronha, pleaders, for respondent No. 2, Messrs. J. B. Patel, Bar-at-Law with Mr. Shete, pleader, for respondent No. 3 and Mr. Baptista, Bar-at-law for No. 4.

STATEMENT OF WITNESSES

Revd. Henry Edward Hennessy said that the signature on the voting paper was his. He did not pay rent individually. He was a member of a Corporation or Society of Jesus. They were tenants of His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay. The premises were St. Mary's High School which was a charitable institution. They were occupying this Grace's property and were working for him so that they did not pay any rent to the Archbishop, i. e. neither he (witness) nor the Society of St. Jesus paid rent. The premises he referred to were school premises. He occupied quarters free of rent.

Cross examined by Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, witness said he did not apply but he found his name on the roll. He could not tell how many members of his Society were enrolled. He was the Principal of St. Mary's High School. The Rector also voted, Father Scheifer is his name. Father Pranjotty also voted from the Society. He did not consult the Archbishop before voting. He was a servant of Jesus.

Cross-examined by Mr. Joseph Baptista witness said he could not say if the Archbishop was the owner or Trustee. The Rector might be knowing about it. He might be removed from the quarters at any time.

Revd. Frederick Scheifer, Rector of St. Mary's High School said he was Swiss by nationality. He signed the voting paper. He belonged to a Corporation. The Society of Jesus paid no rent to any one. Witness paid no rent. He worked under the orders of his Society. He was liable to be transferred anywhere. He had no right to any particular portion of the building. The house and goods belonged to His Grace. The furniture belonged to him (witness). He made no application to the Municipal Commissioner to be enrolled. He found his name on the roll. It was so for years.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dadachanji, witness said he had a special room assigned to him as Rector. Any individual could come there except ladies. The schools were under His Grace. The management was in the hands of the Society. He was the head of the Society of Jesus. He was under a vow of poverty. He got board and lodging for the services rendered and as a member of the Society.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista witness said the Archbishop had directly no control over their Society. They had their own religious superior. Formerly it was a German Mission. At present it was a Spanish Mission. Their chief object was education. They rendered services to their Society. The house and goods belonged to the Archbishop and they held them for educational purposes. They paid no rent directly, but paid rent by keeping poor and orphan boys in the orphanage. There were about 100 orphans. Some paid nothing by way of rent. The Archbishop had delegated his power of admission to him and he used his discretion as far as the means permitted. The boarders paid and they used the money for keeping up the orphanage. There is a church attached also. His superior alone could transfer him and not the Archbishop. There were about 11 Fathers occupying rooms there. There were lay-brothers who belonged to the Society of Jesus. Father Paranjotty is the Assistant Parish Priest.

Father Paranjotty, next, said he was an Assistant Parish Priest and as such he stayed on the premises. He belonged to the Society of Jesus and that Society paid rent to the Archbishop for the house. He did not know that the Society paid rent. He did not own that house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dadachanji witness said he had a room for himself there. He occupied the room in virtue of his office as a priest. His Grace lived at Wodehouse Road. The house where witness lived was in the compound of St. Mary's High School.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said he was not a salaried servant of the Society.

MISS GALLAHAR'S EVIDENCE.

Miss Mary Gallahar, next, deposed that she paid rent over Rs. 10 for which she received 'no bills.' The landlord is the Father superior of the Society of Jesus. She signed the voting paper. She was the Superintendent of the Lodge. It was a Hostel and girls resided there. Only one of the residents received the vote.

William Francis residing in a room in Marina Mansion, Clare Road, next, deposed that he paid rent amounting to Rs. 17-8. The case had gone to the Rent Controller and from July 1922 he was not paying rent. He was paying rent to the Secretary Catholic Y.M.C.A. Witness voted for Mr. Pais.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista witness contended that he was a lodger and not a tenant. He was not aware of any suit against him in the High Court for ejection. The Catholic Y.M.C.A. Committee controlled the whole building. There were over 10 people lodging there. The form of the bills was now changed by the Secretary, though it was a mistake to issue cards instead. The Superintendent had got the control of the whole building. He had been asked to quit the place two or three months ago. He did not apply to be enrolled.

C. Antony Lobo residing at Clare Road, next, deposed that he paid rent Rs. 10-8 to one Alphonso, rent farmer of the building. He had not got the bills. He was paying rent since February 1922. Since May last he had withheld rent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said he was independent of the Catholic Y.M.C.A. as he had not signed the Registration papers. The other rooms in his flat are under the Association's control. Their dispute was before the Rent Controller. They wanted to increase the rent to Rs. 12 and witness disputed.

Hermingillo Ferreira said he voted for Mr. Pais. He paid all the taxes with his son. The house stands in the names of his father-in-law and mother-in-law. He signed the voting paper. He did not apply for enrolment. He did not know who applied for it. Mr. Pais told witness he was enrolled. His son proposed the nomination of Mr. Pais.

Joachim Timothy Pais said he resided at 44 Matharpakhadi in a flat. It was a chummery. V. E. Louis paid the rent amounting to Rs. 75. The landlord made out the receipts in his name. Witness applied to the Municipal Commissioner for enrolment.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dadachanji witness said the landlord wanted the receipt to be in one man's name.

MR. PAIS'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Alex. A. Pais, respondent No. 2 said there were four associations which had enrolled. The All-India Catholic Conference did not pay rent, so also the Bombay Mahars' Association and other two Associations. Witness got those associations enrolled. Miss Elizabeth Jethalal paid more than Rs. 10 by way of rent. He knew that, having questioned her. She belonged to the 'D' Ward. He was the Secretary of the All-India Catholic Conference which had no office and premises of their own. He had got a resolution appointing him as Secretary of the Conference. The minutes-book did not contain rules, but there was a separate book for them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Naronah witness said the Mahars' Association runs a school for depressed classes. The rent-bill of the Association stood in his name.

CASE AGAINST MR. DESAI WITHDRAWN.

At this stage, Mr. Suntoke closed the case against respondent No. 2, Alex. Pais, and the Court asked the pleader for respondent No. 2. to open his case.

Mr. Dadachanji for respondent No. 2 wanted time and the Court adjourned further hearing till to-day (12 noon) and called upon Mr. Suntoke to proceed against respondent No. 3. Mr. V. A. Desai.

Mr. Suntoke then informed His Honour that after a careful inspection of the voting papers, he found that he could not effectively challenge Mr. Desai's votes and that, therefore, he asked permission to withdraw the petition against Mr. Desai. As to costs Mr. Patel for respondent No. 3 said that he did not intend to press for the costs.

The petition, therefore, against respondent No. 3 was dismissed.

# BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

Sardar Framji Barjorji Garda, Acting Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, to be Additional Sessions Judge, Palanpur.

Mr. A. M. Green, I. C. S., Collector of Customs, Bombay, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.

Mr. C. Bull has been appointed to act temporarily as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, during Rao Saheb Raghunathrao N. Tawde's absence on leave.

Captain L. S. Rusby to be Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Nowsherwan Aspandiar Mehrban to be Investigator, Labour Office, Bombay, on probation for one year.

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I. C. S., on return from leave, to act as Collector of Nawabshah, vice Mr. W. P. Cowie, C. I. E., I. C. S.

Mr. W. P. Cowie, C. I. E., I. C. S., on relief, to act as Collector of Hyderabad, vice Mr. E. J. Bolus, I. C. S. proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. M. Sladen, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Hyderabad from the date on which Mr. E. J. Bolus, I. C. S., proceeds on leave till relieved by Mr. W. P. Cowie C. I. E., I. C. S.

Mr. W. B. Gilligan, I. C. S., to do duty as Assistant Collector, Sholapur, vice Mr. J. Abbott, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Govind a Yashvantrao Mirikar to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Sholapur, in addition to his own duties, from the date on which Mr. J. Abbott, I. C. S., proceeds on leave, till Mr. W. B. Gilligan, I. C. S., takes over charge.

Mr. Vinayak Harischandra Thakur to act as Deputy Collector, Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. G. R. Kudav, or pending further orders.

Mr. S. H. Overnton, I. C. S., is granted, with effect from 8th May 1923 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for four months in combination with leave on half average pay for two months.

Mr. J. Abbott, I. C. S., is granted, with effect from 27th March 1923 or the subsequent dat on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for six months.

Mr. H. R. Gould, I. C. S., is granted with effect from 21st April 1923 or the subsequent date from which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for eight months in combination with leave on half average pay for ten months.

Mr. Abdul Hamid, F. Sc., Executive Engineer, Bombay Housing District No II, to act as Superintending Engineer, No. 1 Project Division during the absence on leave of Mr. T. Harvey, M. Sc., M. I. C. E., with effect from the 15th March 1923.

Mr. M. H. Gazdar, B.E., M.R.San.I., A.M.I.E., Assistant Engineer in Bombay Housing District No. II, to act as Executive Engineer, Bombay Housing District No. II, vice Mr. Abdul Hamid acting as Superintending Engineer, No. 1 Project Division.

Mr. T. Harvey, M. Sc., M. I. C. E., Superintending Engineer, No. 1 Project Division, under the Development Directorate, is granted leave on average pay for five months with effect from the 15th March 1923.

Mr. V. B. Joglekar, First Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, East Khandesh to act as Deputy Educational Inspector, East Khandesh, during the absence on leave of Mr. M. N. Sabnis or pending further orders.

Rao Bahadur Vishnu Narayan Parulekar, L. C. E., Executive Engineer, to retire from the service with effect from the 30th May 1923.

# CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

The only feature to relieve the dull daily monotony of the stock exchange was the inter bazar operations in Howrah jutes otherwise all sections have remained in a lifeless state. Although a fairly large number of Howrah jutes changed hands the variations in price hardly amounted to a quarter of a rupee. Clive had some small deals while stocks of the hundred rupee denomination were neglected. Coals registered but a few transactions with no change in values. Cottons displayed no activity Dunbar and Keshoram keeping steady at the previous days levels. Miscellaneous groups had no support beyond small deals in the equal stocks that figure in the daily list. Government securities were in good demand. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 58/14, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101; 6 per cent bonds 1927 101; 6 per cent bonds 1930 101/4.

Bank:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1275.

Railway:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ordinary 136.

Cotton:—Agra United 4/4, Bowreah Cotton 615, Dunbar 246, Kesoram 7.

Jute:—Benjamin 5 discount; Clive 33/12, Craig 6/8; Fort William pref 100; Howrah 42/2; Hooghly pref 13/8; Kamarhatty pref 94; Kankinarrah pref 93; Khardah pref 89; Lansdowne pref 97- Reliance 47/4.

Coal:—Bengal 770; Burrakur 36/10; Raneegunge 53/4; Rassuan 4/1; Samla Kendra 14/8; Standard 71/8; Talcher 8/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Brass Assan 4; Bengal Bridge and Bolts annas 14, Indian Iron and Steel 56/12; B I Corporation ordinary 8; Burma Finance and Mining 2/14; Indo Burma Tin 6/4; Walford Transport 1/12- Midnapore Zemindar 105; Timber Traders annas 15; Pioneer Sugar 1/4.

Tea:—Amluckie 101; Bishnauth 17; Borpokuri 18; East India 93; Rugema 9; Sarugaon 10/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and five thirty-two pence and demand bills were one shilling four and three sixteenth pence.

Sjt. Radhanath Changkakati, Editor "Times of Assam" for the past 28 years, is dead.

# SASSOON UNITED MILLS.

## RETRENCHMENT ESSENTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have refrained from writing ere this, in the hope that the affairs of this vast concern would improve under Captain Sassoon's management. But it pains me to say, that it is the very reverse of all our expectations. Here are some facts and figures, which will speak for themselves:—

(1) In 1887, E. D. Sassoon & Co. *owned* two mills:—The Alexandra and the E. D. Sassoon.

(2) Under late Mr. Gubbay's management, the firm made such enormous profits that it could build the great Jacob Mills.

(3) The development continued, and the firm erected and acquired the Rachel Mill, the Turkey Dyeing etc. It was noteworthy, that whilst the majority of the limited textile concerns made little profit, these *proprietory* Mills were so paying, as to afford vast developments.

(4) It was in the recent boom, that the Sassoons sold their Mills to this Company; and it was due to the public confidence in their management, that people purchased shares, even at a premium! Is that confidence justified? Let us see:—

(5) After nearly three years' working, the shareholders realize, that the price paid for the Mills was very heavy: that the concern is over-capitalized; that the establishment is top-heavy; and that the interests of the shareholders are receiving scant attention of E. D. Sassoon & Co., the Agents of the Company.

(6) While the paid-up Capital of the Company is five crores; Cash and other balances are less than rupees six thousand!

(7) Despite this huge paid-up capital of five crores, the Company's liabilities to the Sassoons and to others come to one crore and sixty-eight lakhs!

(8) Further, the Company has taken a loan of forty lakhs from the Agent's firm. Is not the vast capital of the Company sunk deep? Is not a very heavy price paid for the Mills? That is the grievance of the shareholders.

(9) Further, a sum of two crores is locked up in stores and in stock-in-trade; whilst the total sales of last year do not exceed four crores and thirty-one lakhs!

(10) With capital so locked up, and heavy borrowings, the Company has to pay over eleven lakhs in interest alone!

(11) So much for Capital, Cash and Stock. Let us see the Profit and Loss account. Here, Office and Mill salaries and wages mount up to fifty-six lakhs!

(2) Building and machinery repairs nine lakhs!

(3) General charges four lakhs!

(14) Agent's Remuneration five lakhs and twenty-four thousand!

(15) And profits, without providing for depreciation, is fifty-six lakhs and seventy-five thousand! This may *appear* to be good; but is it really so? It is hardly ten per cent on the paid up capital, whilst other Mills have made more than double! Further, the Depreciation should be at least eighteen lakhs, whilst the Directors have provided about seven lakhs! Furthermore, if the Mills-land, building and plant and machinery be revalued, the depreciation would be tremendous, and the profit of fifty lakhs would greatly evaporate! Still more, compared to the majority of the mills in Bombay, the Book value of the assets is very high. In view of these facts, viz:—(a) High price paid to the Agents for the Mills:

(b) Heavy interest paid on the balance of purchase price; and loans to the Agents' firm;.

(c) No dividend to the shareholders so far;

(d) And no adequate depreciation provided for; is it *right* for the Agents, is it *fair* and *equitable* for the Agents to draw out a princely sum of five lakhs and twenty-four thousand as remuneration? The Agent's firm has been a gainer all along. The shareholders monies have been locked up for three years! There is no dividend! The shares are at a discount! How can the Agents appropriate a fat remuneration of five lakhs and a quarter? Captain Sassoon the Chairman is said to be a sportsman. Let him be a sportsman, and give up his remuneration, just as Messrs. Narottum Morarji, Scindia's Agents, have been giving up for the last three years, and practise retrenchment in the top-heavy establishment.

Pray, do not lock up the capital in large stocks. Captain Sassoon is the custodian of the fair name of the E. D. Sassoons in Bombay. Will he think of gold or of commercial glory? More I need not say.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

# ADDITIONAL GRANT FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS EXPENSES.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon Dr. M. C. Javle presiding.

The committee considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating that a provision of Rs. 7,000 only was made in the current year's Budget for election expenses, as when the Budget estimates were prepared, it was not known that there would be a General Election this year. This grant is, therefore, found insufficient to meet expenses in connection with the present General Elections, which, it is estimated, will amount to Rs. 58,600. Out of the Budgetted provision, sum of Rs. 2,793 has already been spent.

sum of Rs. 4,207 is therefore now available for further expenditure in connection with the elections. He therefore requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 53,800 being made from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the excess."

The letter was forwarded to the Corporation recommending the grant.

# AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the general summary of the Season Reports of the Presidency for the week ending 6th March:—

There was rain during the week in parts of Karnatak. Standing rabi crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops is in progress. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Baroda, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha and Karnatak. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generaly adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Annual Meeting of Ladies' Branch of Indian National Association, Government House, 4-30 p.m. H. E. Hon. Lady Lloyd to preside.

S. S. "Moldavia" with mails of February 22, expected to arrive at 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 10.

Lecture on "Education and Language" by Mr. Fram Cawasji Batliwala, Cama Institute, Ewelin Street, Fort, 6 p.m.

The s.s. Devanha with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Fifteenth Extra Meeting.

SUNDAY, March 11.

Opening ceremony of the All-India Khadi Exhibition, by Sir P. C. Roy, Princess Street 5 p.m.

Bandra Municipal Schools prize distribution, at the N. M. Petit School, 5-30 p.m., Dr. Paranjpye to preside.

First annual general meeting of the Bombay Catholic Educational Society at 10 a.m. at the Gloria Church School Hall, Byculla.

MONDAY, March 12.

Dr. P. C. Roy's lecture on "Bombay and Bengal", Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 6 p.m.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

## NOTICE TO KHILAFAT VOLUNTEERS.

All Khilafat Volunteers should present themselves at the Mandvi District Congress Committee to-morrow (Saturday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) with uniform to receive orders for their respective duties.

## CHARKHAS FOR SALE.

There is a large stock of Charkha with the F Ward D. C. C. The Committee has decided to sell these charkhas to the public at reduced rates. Persons desiring to purchase Charkhas are requested to visit the office of this Committee during the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. and 6-30 to 9-30 p.m. every day, except Friday. Facilities will be given by this office to teach spinning to those who desire to learn spinning, and to give all necessary instructions for proper hawking.

## A KHOJA DISPENSARY,

The Khoja Shia Ishna Ashri Jamat Bundealibhoy Mahomed Free Dispensary was started at Samuel Street on 19th January 1923 and during the 12 days of January and the month of February the total number of patients treated were 1640 as under:—

January Adults 159 males, 143 females: Children 66 males, 69 females. Total 437. February: Adults 377 males, 473 females, Children 167 males 186 females. Total 1203.—Total 1640.

## BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The ballot for the purpose of electing office-bearers and the members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Architectural Association for the ensuing year held on Thursday last resulted as follows:—President: Mr. H. Foster King Vice-President: Mr. D. W. Ditchburn, Hon. Secretaries; Messrs. L. V. Sathe and J. D. Motafram, Hon. Treasurer: Mr. K. T. Prabhaker. Members of the Managing Committee, Messrs. R. M. Kapadia K. B. Taraporewalla, S. L. Parelkar, A. C. A. Illingworth, L. R. Date, J. F. Seervai, S. J Narreker.

# TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

## BOMBAY PROV CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The third monthly meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

## BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF INDIAN NATIONAL ASSN.

The Annual Meeting of the above Association will be held at Government House to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. when Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd will preside.

# FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

## "F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the above will be held at the Head office (Ghaswala Building, near Poibavdi, Parel) on Sunday next (the 11th inst.) at 8-30 a.m.

## "G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Council of Management will be held at 2-0 p.m. on Sunday (the 11th inst.), in the Committee's office (Chapra Building opp. Hasanli Tank, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar) and if necessary at 8-0 p.m. on the following days till the business is over.

## NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The authorities of the National Medical College beg to inform the public that the "Jamoonabai L. Nair Free Dental Hospital" to be opened on the 18th inst. will be attended by Dr. H. G. Moghe L.M. & S. (Bombay) L.D.S.R.C.S, (Eng) Dr D M Desai, L.D.S., (Eng.) and Dr. A. P Kotharo, L M & S, dental practitioner.

## "EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Writers' Association Mr. Fram Cawasji Batliwala will deliver a Gujarati lecture on Education and Language" on Saturday (10th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cama Institute, (Sukhadwala Building, Hornby Road entrance in Ravelin Street) All are cordially invited.

## "WORK BEFORE US."

### PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at Mandvi, Masjid Bunder Road, Habib Chawl Maidan to-morrow (Saturday, the 10th instant) at 9 p.m. when Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Shriyut K. P. Khadilkar, and Shriyut V. J. Patel, will speak on "The Work Before Us." Shrimati Sarojini Naidu will preside.

## MEETING IN HONOUR OF DR. P. C. ROY.

LECTURE ON "BOMBAY AND BENGAL."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public meeting at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday the 12th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in honour of Dr. P. C. Roy, when our leaders will be present and Dr. Roy will speak on "Bombay and Bengal." Tickets can be had from B. F. Bharucha, Apollo Street between 2 and 4 p.m. Rates 4 as to Rs. 10. Full proceeds to go to Bengal Relief Fund.

## BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

The following amount has been received to the credit of the Bengal Relief Fund:

P.M. H. K. Mehta, Surat ... Rs. 237-7-0.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Friday, March 9, 1923.*

## PEACE OR WAR?

The Turks were invited to Lausanne to negociate with the Allies on a footing of equality, which was not in fact allowed to them by the Allies, who took up substantially the same position as they assumed in the Treaty of Sevres of conquerors dictating terms to vanquished people. They thus stood directly opposed to the Turks whose National Pact is the document of their resistance to the Treaty of Sevres; it is in fact their counter-Treaty. They have never made the slightest secret of their demands, which are the same in victory as in defeat. When the Allies at Mudania agreed to treat with Turkey on equal terms, it must have meant, to every Turkish understanding, that they were willing to consider the Turkish National Pact as the basis of settlement. Instead of that the Conference of Lausanne considered the Treaty of Sevres as the basis of discussion, and the draft treaty of Lausanne is a modification—however large—of the Treaty of Sevres. It is a Treaty drawn up by the Allies to be imposed on Turkey, just as was the former treaty. The Grand National Assembly of Turkey has naturally rejected such a treaty, but it is willing to resume discussions with a view to peace. Will the Allies have the sense to see, at last, that it is the equal footing promised at Lausanne that the Turks require before everything; and, if negociations are resumed as we sincerely hope they will be, will they refrain from sending as their representatives "old diplomatists" subject to fits of rage at the mere thought of Orientals (though as "white" as they are) claiming equal status with Europeans? That is the question of the moment, and upon the answer to it hangs the issue: Peace or war.

### TWO SIDES OF THE SHIELD.

The announcement of heavy reduction in the Civil Service estimates of the British Government simultaneously with the uncompromising speech of the Commander-in-Chief in India must have come upon many a reader with disconcerting emphasis. There seems to be no nonsense about the determination of the British Government ruthlessly to cut down expenditure. The Army, Navy and Air Force and the Civil Services respectively cost as follows during the last three years:—

| | Military Expenditure | Civil Services. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| 1920-21 | 291,228,000 | 460,216,000 |
| 1921-22 | 207,545,000 | 379,035,000 |
| 1922-23 | 138,079,000 | 317,445,000 |

This gives a reduction over the 1920-21 basis of 52½ per cent. in the defence services and 33 per cent. in the Civil Services. The former being purely wasteful expenditure is cut down far more drastically, so that we have had an announcement, only a few days ago, of the Army item alone being cut down by another £10 million in the next year's budget (1923-24)). The total defence Budget of Britain for 1923-24 will probably not exceed 120 million sterling, which will mean a reduction in three years of 170 million pounds in round figures! What a contrast to the conditions in India! *Our military Budget has positively increased* since the Armistice!

If in 1920-21 we spent 60 crores, we have spent 70 crores odd in 1922-23 and would be lucky if we escape with 60 crores in the coming year. In the most uncompromising mood the Commander-in-Chief has told the Legislature: "I do not and cannot admit that the Army is either too strong or too efficient for our needs. The equipment of the Army in India has not yet reached the standard of completeness which this Assembly required by a resolution passed in connection with the Esher Committee's report." Again, "*I do not admit for one moment that the military expenditure of the recent past has been unnecessarily high.*" If this is the mentality with which Lord Rawlinson has gone about his business to retrench, it would be worse than useless to argue with him. It would be positively provoking oneself into demanding what precious "needs" the Commander-in-Chief is expecting the Army to serve. What is the *raison d'etre* of the delay in the confession of the blunder in connection with Waziristan and the expedition of the evacuation therefrom? We find difficulty in reconciling the statements regarding the frontier policy made by Mr. Denis Bray and the one now vouchsafed by Lord Rawlinson. But, after such an exhibition of His Lordship's mental outlook on the crucial questions regarding the Indian army, we fail to see if there is any possibility of obtaining real or substantial relief from the War Office in regard to the capitation rate and the like. For our negotiator-in-chief is himself unwilling to adopt India's national point of view, and openly declares his intentions not to carry out even the halting, half hearted recommendations for reductions made by the Inchcape Committee. Such things can only happen in a country like India governed as it is.

On the Civil estimates in the British Budget the latest reduction announced carry the process of retrenchment still further to 314 million sterling in 1923-24 as compared with 402 (?) million for 1922-23. This figure probably includes about 53 millions on account of the Postal Services and 12 millions for the Inland Revenue Departments, which, together with the provision of £25 million for Supplementary Estimates, are excluded from the figure of 317 millions for the Civil Service charges in the Budget of 1922-23 as given above. To reduce such an item by 88 million or nearly 25 per cent. in a single year is a magnificent achievement of which the present Government may well be proud; though, in so far as the reductions proposed impinge upon essential services, like national education or other social activities of the State, it may be doubted if the proposals will be allowed to pass without a challenge by the Labour party. There is, besides, a saving of 25 millions roughly in the debt services as a result of the economical funding of the American debt. The much-advertised Inchcape cuts, including those affecting the military expenditure, amount to no more than 19½ crores in the total expenditure of 204 crores. And even this bagatelle Government have reduced to 12 crores.

## Notes of the Day

### A Policy of Negation.

Mr. Bonar Law has given another proof of his negative policy of "wait and see" by turning down Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's proposal to bring about a solution of the grave problem raised by the French occupation of the Ruhr. Mr. Macdonald's proposal could not be said to meet the requirements of the situation fully, but it was calculated as a step towards solution. Mr. Macdonald suggested inviting the Chambers of France and Belgium each to appoint a Committee representative of all political sections in order to exchange information and views with a similar Committee appointed by the House of Commons regarding the occupation of the Ruhr in relation to the problems of security and reparations. Mr. Bonar's Law's arguments for rejection of this reasonable suggestion were amazing. He admitted that everyone disliked the situation in the Ruhr and would like to see an end to it. But he would not offer mediation because, forsooth, "intervention at the moment would be regarded as a hostile act by France, because, though suffering, she knew that Germany was suffering more." Mr. Bonar Law admits that France has gained nothing by the occupation, that she has cut the jugular vein, which must be ruinous to Germany. But he will not move his little finger and will wait and see Europe go to ruin, merely because France is too recalcitrant to agree to a settlement of the reparation question by the only right method that is available, that is, by an international Conference. But, as the German Chancellor says, an unarmed Germany cannot be conquered by arms and a day must come when honest agreement between equal nations would replace military dictators.

### Labour Victories.

Thrice during the last week three members of Mr. Bonar Law's Government have been defeated at the polls and thus been compelled to resign their posts. On the first occasion the Minister was defeated by a Liberal who was the only candidate in the field, but on the last two occasions the successful candidates have been Labourites, which indicates the growing strength of the Labour party in the country. The rejection of Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen was mainly due to the dissatisfaction with Government's housing policy. But the latest defeat, namely, that of Major Hills, Financial Secretary, has been admitted to have very little to do with this as the housing question is not as acute in Liverpool as in London. The only explanation of this extraordinary state of things—for rarely have three members of a Government freshly placed in power been successively rejected by the electors within the course of a week—is that the "tranquility" which Mr. Bonar Law promised and has given to the country does not satisfy it and that his Government, which actually represents less than half the number of voters who took part in the last General Election, does not command the confidence of the country.

### "Indian" Trade Commissioner.

We have on previous occasions drawn attention to the activities of Mr. Leftwich, the "Indian" Trade Commissioner of E. Africa, which did not promote the commercial interests of Indians. Now, Mr. Leftwich has thought fit to take part in the political controversy now going on in Kenya. He has signed the letter to the Governor opposing Mr. Achariar's release. Naturally indignation prevails among the Indian community at the amazing action of *their* Trade Commissioner. Mr. Leftwich is certainly free to hold his own views about Mr. Achariar and about the political situation in Kenya, but if he wishes to ally himself with the political opponents of India, he must resign the post for which he is paid by India. He must at once be recalled.

### The Case of Mr. Shuaib Quraishi.

Mr. Qamr Ahmed of the Central Khilafat Committee, writes:—

"Shuaib Quraishi, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, late editor of "Young India" is at present in Thana jail. It is a matter of deep concern to his friends and well-wishers that since his transfer to this jail he is not keeping good health and has low fever. Mr. Moazzam Ali, Honorary Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, tried his best to induce the jail authorities to allow Dr. Ansari of Delhi to examine him but in vain. The attitude of the jail people in refusing to allow medical examination of Shuaib Quraishi by an experienced and renowned medical practitioner of Dr. Ansari's position and standing appears very strange. It is a blot on the jail administration to thus keep his friends and well-wishers in total darkness as to his health. A mere formal information to the effect that Shuaib has been having low fever and is under careful treatment—and that there is no cause for anxiety does not satisfy them as every Indian now knows what the significant phrase "careful treatment" means in jail vocabulary. The following correspondence between Mr. Moazzam Ali and the Bombay Government will be interesting and instructive in this connection:—

To

The Private Secretary to
His Excellency the Governor of
BOMBAY.

Dear Sir,—

I have the honour to request you to place the following facts for His Excellency's favourable consideration:—

Mr. Shuaib Quraishi the late editor of the "Young India" and now a political prisoner lodged at Thana Jail has been continuously ill with low fever for the last four months and according to our information is not being well-looked after medically and otherwise. For six months no interview has been permitted to him. On the last occasion when the interview fell due about three months back Dr. Ansari requested the authorities for an interview but it was unfortunately refused. This time again the interview has been cancelled. Mr. Shuaib Quraishi's ill health is causing us a great deal of anxiety and we desire to show him to Dr. Ansari for the purpose of ascertaining exactly the nature of his illness. I accordingly request for an interview with Mr. Shuaib Quraishi for Dr. Ansari, myself and three others friends.

If His Excellency is not pleased to grant an interview to any of us I would request that Dr. Ansari alone may be permitted to examine Mr. Shuaib Quraishi medically. Dr. Ansari is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 27th instant. As Mr. Shuaib Quraishi is seriously ill His Excellency may be pleased to order the interview for the 28th instant.

In such a case of prolonged and serious illness I have every hope His Excellency will be pleased to consider my request sympathetically and order the interview forthwith.

Yours faithfully.
(Sd.) MOAZZAM ALI.

Reply from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department.

6th February, 1923.

To

Mr. Moazzam Ali, Honorary Secretary Central Khilafat Committee of India, Sultan Mansion Dongri, Bombay.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 312, dated the 25th January 1923, to the address of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, I am directed to inform you that Government regret that your request to allow Dr. Ansari, yourself and a few others an interview with prisoner Shuaib Quraishi cannot be granted. I am, however, to state for your information that an examination of the prisoner by the Civil Surgeon during the last month discloses no cause for anxiety."

Mr. Shuaib's friends naturally regard the refusal to grant an interview as in itself "cause for anxiety."

### "Tomorrow."

If there is one man more than another among Indian nationalists whose mental attitude we should describe as hopeful, and his vision of the future as both genial and enlightened, it is Acharya A. T. Gidwani of Sind and Ahmedabad. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that, having founded a monthly review, he should name it "To-morrow." The first number of "To-morrow" lies beore us, and a very good first number it is maintaining a high literary level yet abounding in variety. Here the oracular transcendentalism of M. Paul Richard and the earnest generalisations of Prof. T. L. Vaswani—both reverent worshippers of India—are followed by the healthy iconoclasm of Mr. K. M. Panikkar, who scoffs at the idea of India-worship and assails its very sanctuary, and the robust irreverence of Mr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya who treats of leaders as of ordinary quite imperfect human beings. Of one he has dared to write: "one who can wreck anything, but not construct a jot...a fit companion to Vijayaraghavachariar, not less troublesome in the Congress Cabinet;" and of another: "a curious character. On one side you witness in him the most magnificent virtues, on the other is noticeable a measure of pettiness and small-mindedness which one may not come across even in common folk." We remember to have read of an Eastern ascetic who spent so long in contemplating his own navel that he came to believe that the world revolved around it. The story is a parable of a human tendency to be found everywhere, but nowhere more than in India. Against that tendency the younger generation largely released already from the bondage of conventional false reverence, is healthily reacting, to the joy we may imagine, of the editor of "To-morrow," the Principal of the Gujarat National University, who knows that both the assailed and the assailants play their part in the evolution of the new and nobler India—the free India—which he hopes to see.

### A First-class Review.

M. Felix Valyi contributes to "To-morrow" a long article entitled "Europe and Asia": An appeal to the West," from which we cannot help quoting the following from the author's comparison or rather contrast of Mustafa Kemal with Mahatma Gandhi. "He who fought Europe with the weapons of Europe was right in the eyes of Europe, whilst he who loyally aided England during the war, and made it possible for her to mobilise India in 1915 against Turkey is now in prison like a common felon. The system which, by a strange irony in history, brought about this result, demonstrates that there is something rotten in the relation between Asia and Europe." There are many other interesting contributions including a short appreciation of Shah Abdul Latif, the poet of Sind, by M. M. Gidwani, on which the only point we find to criticise is the writer's description of Sufism, which is incorrect, at any rate for Sufis outside India: "Babur and Sher Shah" by Mr. Kalikaranjan Quanungo; "India and Afghanistan" by Mr. K. P. Sipahimalani; "Dandaniti" by Mr. S. V. Puntambekar and "A Marathi Encyclopaedia" by Mr. Shridhar V. Keskar. In "Our View-point" the Editor lightly indicates—when we should have liked him to expound—his views on the political situation in India and abroad. "Our Bookshelf" is the place allotted to reviews of recent publications. The magazine is well got up, well printed and can bear comparison with any serious monthly periodical in any land.

## DISTRESS IN NORTH BENGAL.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

III*

I now come to another part of my story concerning relief work, which carries many important lessons with it, such as ought by no means to be lost.

As the weeks went by, and a very large part of the *bhil* land, or low-lying country, remained untilled, it became evident, that here, more than anywhere else, would be the real heart and centre of the relief problem. How could this land be tilled in time, and how could seed be obtained, after it was ploughed, in order to get a good harvest at the end of the year? If we were able to solve that problem we should have gone a long way to solve the problem of relief altogether.

This land is a "one crop" area of great fertility. If the seed for cultivation is sown in it at the rate of half a maund a bigha, there is the likelihood of reaping 12 maunds of paddy at the end of the year,—a yield of 24 times the amount put into the soil. But if the land were *not* tilled and sown with seed this year, then it would go out of cultivation altogether; then also, the villagers would have no income again at the end of the second year. This would mean that they would have lost last year's crop entirely, and again they would lose their crop this year. Such a fate would mean final bankruptcy.

### The soil,

How, then, could this be prevented? The first thing to note in this area is, that the ploughing of the *bhil* land must be done early; it occupies especially the months of Magh and Phalgun,—let us say, roughly, January, February and a part of March. Later in the year, as soon as the monsoon rains arrive, the harder upper land, which is a few feet higher, can be tilled and cultivated. This *bhil* land is therefore left, aftr the last year's harvest, with a top dressing of paddy straw upon it, which keeps the land soft during the cold weather months, so that it can be ploughed easily. This paddy straw also can be turned in, as manure. Underneath the thin layer of the rich upper soil, there is a kind of fine sandy river soil, which is useless for cultivation. Therefore, the ploughing that is needed is only about three inches deep. This turns over and breaks up the hard layer of caked mud and silt. In this the seed is sown, which bears such abundant fruit. The ploughing of this *bhil* land cannot be left until the monsoon rains for the simple reason that, with the first heavy rain, the whole of this *bhil* land, becomes, what it really is, a *bhil*, or marsh, or shallow lake. If the paddy sprouts have not reached a certain height before the monsoon inundation, they cannot survive. But if they can keep their heads above water, they flourish abundantly. Therefore, in this *bhil* land, everything depends on getting the cultivation done early. In some very dry seasons, when the monsoon breaks off early and there are no winter rains, the mud which is the surface soil of the *bhil* land, is so hard that ploughing is almost impossible, and the cultivation is very nearly lost for the year. But with the tremendous volumes of flood water last year, covering the land as late as the end of October, this *bhil* land in January was in a good condition for ploughing. It also promised an abundant harvest, under normal conditions, because (i) an added layer of silt had been spread over the surface, owing to the flood, and (ii) while all the paddy had been lost, the paddy straw had grown rank and coarse and thick, and then had rotted in the flood-waters. It thus formed a food top-dressing to the soil, much better even than in ordinary years. In spite, however, of these great advantages, very little ploughing had been done; and it was heart-breaking, all through the month of January, to see the ground lying fallow; the labourers, who ought to have been ploughing were all getting idle round the relief Committee shelters, asking for food.

### A Wasteful Process.

I must explain as simply as possible the reason of this. First of all, there were a

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles in the series appeared in our issues of 2nd and 6th instant.

# TURKISH PEACE PROSPECTS.

## GOVT'S. VICTORY OVER EXTREMISTS

## VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN ANGORA ASSEMBLY

### BASIS OF NEGOTIATIONS SETTLED.

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Constantinople 7th.—The Angora Government seems to have won a complete victory to-day over the Extremists' vociferating objections to the Government's counter proposals to the Peace Treaty, whereupon the Government has mustered supporters and guillotined the debate with a confidence motion which has specifically endorsed Ismet Pasha's attitude. The situation, therefore has been restored to the position at the time of the interruption of the Lausanne Conference and Government has a free hand to negotiate over the economic clauses or to defer it while general peace terms are being signed. Government proposals to the Powers are expected very early by Turkish circles in Constantinople, which are optimistic about a pacific settlement.

Towards the end of the debate on the confidence motion, another one was tabled, signed by 150 deputies, declaring that in the event of the complete independence of Turkey regarding financial, economic and administrative questions being safeguarded, Government should sign the treaty; but, a motion was finally adopted authorising Government to pursue negotiations on the following bases:—Abolition of capitulations; postponement of settlement of economic and fiancial questions as also that of Mosul; abandonment of Karagatch; acceptance of other clauses drafted by the Turkish delegation; and, exaction of reparations from Greece.

### "BRITAIN MAINTAINS HER STAND!"

#### BUT WILLING TO REOPEN NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, March 7.

It is believed, in well-informed circles that Britain, while still maintaining her stand on the terms of the Lausanne Treaty, is not unwilling to reopen negotiations, as proposed by the Turks, if the latter give evidence of a real desire to reach a settlement.—Reuter.

### WAFD MANIFESTO.

#### DECLARES TO CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE.

LONDON, March 8.

Cairo.—The reconstituted Wafd Delegation, in the course of a manifesto, declares that the failure to arrest assassins does not justify the arrest of the previous members of the Wafd who have always proclaimed and will continue to proclaim that the cause of Egypt cannot be served by bloodshed. The flag of the nationalists can never be lowered by the arrest of its bearers; as soon as one body of representatives is removed another will replace it. "We swear before the nation to continue the struggle until everlasting Egypt attains its high aspirations by constitutional means."—Reuter.

### CAIRO REPORTED QUIET.

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Cairo.—Everything is perfectly peaceful but armed police guards have been posted at Cafes and restaurants frequented by British soldiers. The Egyptian police assisted by armed British soldiers held up and searched traffic at various points.

## RUHR SITUATION

### WHEN PEACE IS POSSIBLE

#### CUNO'S GUARDED REFERENCE IN REICHSTAG.

LONDON, March 7.

Berlin.—The Chancellor concluded his speech in the Reichstag on the 6th inst. with a most guarded reference to the negotiations for peace. He said that it was not Germany's business to make offers long as the occupation of the Ruhr continued; but, when the path was open to her, offering a possibility of frank discussion as equal government, she would enter on it. Germany, however, would agree to no settlement severing the illegally occupied territory from Germany, or which did not release the Germans who had been wrongfully punished.

A day must come, asserted the Chancellor, when honest agreement between equal nations would replace military dictators. He saw, as the other side must see, that an unarmed Germany could not be conquered by arms. Till then the Germans must endure.—Reuter.

### SUPPORT TO CUNO'S VIEWS.

#### BY REPRESENTATIVES OF LEADING PARTIES IN REICHSTAG.

LONDON, March 7.

Berlin.—Subsequent to Herr Cuno's speech, representatives of leading parties in the Reichstag, irrespective of political complexion, supported the Chancellor' views. They emphasised their opposition to the alleged French ambition to annex the Rhineland and the Ruhr although willing to treat as regards peace and reparations.—Reuter.

## MR. ACHARIAR'S RELEASE OPPOSED

### BY "INDIAN" TRADE COMMISSIONER OF E. AFRICA!

#### DEMAND FOR RECALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, March. 7.

Mr. Leftwich, the Indian Trade Commissioner of East Africa, has signed the letter to the Governor, opposing Mr. Acharier's release. Indignation among Indians prevails. A notice of motion demanding his recall is given to be moved at the next meeting of the Indian Association, Zanzibar.

### HOIST WITH THEIR OWN PETARD.

#### IRISH IRREGULARS KILLED IN EXPLOSIONS.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Two attempts to blow up the troops of the Irish Free State by the Irish Irregulars have disastrously recoiled upon the heads of the rebels' comrades.

In the first instance it appears that a party of Free State soldiers brought some prisoners from Tralee to remove a stone barricade at Ballyseedy Bridge. This operation led to the explosion of a concealed trigger mine, with the result that three Free State officers were wounded an eight captive rebels killed.

The second occurrence happened, under similar circumstances, at Countess's Bridge. Four prisoners were killed and two soldiers of the National Army wounded.—Reuter.

## REMEMBER THE 18TH OF MARCH.

## HOW YOU CAN RELEASE THE MAHATMA.

## USE KHADDAR & JOIN THE CONGRESS.

## CONTRIBUTE YOUR MITE TO TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

The following appeal has been issued by Babu Rajendra Prasad, General Secretary, Indian National Congress:—

All Congress Committees throughout the country are requested to complete their preparations for observing March 18th. All sympathisers with the national movement, it is hoped, will co-operate and render the observance a complete success.

There should be peaceful hartal throughout the country. It is needless to add that there should be no compulsion of any sort and that the celebration should not be marred by any untoward event in any part of the country. The resolution to carry on the struggle should be adopted at the meetings held in all places.

Arrangements should be made for enrolling members, for hawking Khaddar, for collection of Tilak Swaraj Fund and enrolling volunteers.

It is hoped that people of all shades of views will realise the importance of celebrating the anniversary day in a fitting manner and co-operate with the Congress Commitees. All controversy having been stopped until April 30th, full advantage should be taken of the sympathy and co-operation of all.

## SUKKUR BARRAGE SCHEME.

### LORD LAMINGTON DEMANDS FRESH INVESTIGATION.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

In the House of Lords Lord Lamington asked whether the Government of India had revised its decision to embark on the Sukkur Barrage scheme consequent upon the fact that a large number of engineers had criticised it adversely and moved for papers. He questioned whether the scheme would be productive and emphasised the great cost, which would entail a heavy burden on the tax payers of India. He urged that the scheme should again be referred to a committee of impartial experts.

LORD PEEL'S REPLY.

Lord Peel replied that the scheme had been repeatedly submitted to a close and most searching scrutiny and there was general agreement on the subject amongst the advisers of the Government of India. He did no know why this harmony should be disturbed by ordering some fresh investigation. He believed there were some experts who criticised the proposals of Crichristopher Wren centuries ago. If Lord Lamington had had his way probably the dome of St. Paul's would never have been built. While Lord Lamington was calling for experts to criticise it afresh, he (Peel) thought the time for action rather than criticism had come and that it would be very unwise to re-open the whole question. He referred to the large sum raised by the Government of India for bringing railways up-to-date and said it did become a difficult question to know where the large sums required for the barrage scheme were to be raised. He hoped, however, that very soon it would be possible to arrive at some conclusion on the subject. There were no further papers he could usefully lay on the table.

Lord Lamington replying contended that the present was not the scheme of 1913 to which Lord Peel apparently referred. He mentioned the names of the experts he thought might be secured and was of opinion that the suggested committee of experts would allay a great deal of anxiety.

Lord Peel again replying explained that the original scheme was reshaped in order to take advantage of certain criticisms. He added that he spoke with more confidence after having the advantage of long and close consultation with the Gebbie on the names suggested wy Lord Lamington.—Reuter.

### WAZIRISTAN SCHEME.

#### "TIMES" ON THE PRESENT COMPROMISE.

LONDON Mar. 8.

In the course of a leader, the "Times" says that arguments in favour of the Waziristan scheme are strong but the location of the posts within Waziristan does not seriously prevent the raiding the lines of communication are largely dependent upon the loyalty of the Khassadars. It will be unfair to ask too much of the scouts and the British officers. The roads are very vulnerable and in the event of another general conflagration, it might again be impossible for the troops to support the advanced militia posts and the Government might again be confronted with tragedies such as the withdrawal from Wana during the last Afghan War.

The "Times" emphasis that there is no panacea for the North West Frontier and suggests that the present decision cannot be final. By all means, says the paper, employ Khassadars in large numbers within the tribal territory but do not mix them with the militia and render their task more difficult, if not impossible, by constant irritant of the advanced posts. It is notable that counter-raid such as that by the Kohat Frontier Constabulary has more salutary effect than ponderous and ineffective military operations on crumbling roads. There is no really satisfactory half-measure between the old close border and a full forward policy; but, neither being practical politic, it can only be hoped that the present compromise will prove effective.—Reuter.

NUMEROUS MEDICAL MEN and EMINENT OCULISTS have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

C15576D

### RESTRICTION OF RUBBER.

#### MANUFACTURERS' CONTENTION.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

The question of the legislative restriction of rubber from Malaya and Ceylon was argued before the commercial committee of the House of Commons to-day. Mr. H'nde the chairman of the India Rubber Association, on behalf of the manufacturers contended that the restriction placed a premium on the inefficient administration of the plantations. The reply to the contention that the planter was unable to produce rubber under seven pence half penny was that the planter had never tried.

Mr. Tottenham on behalf of the growers denied that the administration of the plantations was inefficient and ridiculed the idea that rubber could be produced at six pence. Mr. Eric Miller who was in the deputation of the growers which recently visited the United States said that with one exception the American manufacturers agreed to restriction and they had not demurred at the extra price involved. A lively discussion ensued which was terminated by division bell. Reuter.

### MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Messrs. Montagu's report says that silver market has shown a steady front during the week. During the earlier portion of the week China was the predominant factor making purchases in China and San Francisco. The latter operation naturally hindered the American sales here. Continued advance in price induced during the last few days some covering and forward purchases by Indian bazaars. Enquiry for that quarter for shipment was not strenuous.—Reuter.

### COMMUNIST LEADERS ARRESTED.

LONDON, March 8.

Brussels.—Acting on the information that recent strikes in the coal and iron mines have been organised by the Communists who are plotting against the safety of the State, the Public Prosecutor has ordered numerous arrests in Brussels, Antwerp, Liege, Charleroi and Ghent, including forty Communist leaders. Numerous documents have been seized showing that plotters have received money from abroad, chiefly, Germany and Russia.—Reuter.

### SENSATION IN MUNICH.

#### 15 PERSONS ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF PLANNING COUP D'ETAT.

LONDON, March 7.

Berlin.—Great sensation has been caused in Munich by the arrest of fifteen persons accused of planning a *coup d'etat* for the middle of March. The ringleaders are stated to be Professor Fuch, a well-known dramatic critic, Herr Machhaus, a musical conductor, and Doctor Kuehles, formerly the legal adviser to the Munich Town Council. The last-named was temporarily released owing to lack of evidence, and has shot himself.—Reuter.

### FRENCH OCCUPY EIGHT TOWNS.

LONDON, March 7.

Paris.—The War Office confirms the news that the French yesterday occupied eight towns, namely, Troisdorf, Oeneraith, Wippenfuerth, Reshcied, Tronenberg, Graffraich, Nettmann and Ortschaften, completely cutting off the British zone from unoccupied Germany.—Reuter.

### DUBLIN REVENUE OFFICES BLOWN UP.

LONDON, March 7.

The revenue offices in Dublin were blown up by a mine and destroyed, this morning; and a detective blown to atoms.

A later message describes the alarm of Dublin at 6 o'clock this morning, when the income-tax offices were blown up. The whole building was wrecked and the adjoining buildings badly damaged. The detective who was killed received the full force of the explosion and was blown to the fear of the building and his body buried beneath tons of debris. Another detective was injured.

A policeman states he saw five men carrying a heavy parcel towards the building. Two of them held him up with revolvers and ordered him to clear off to hell if he valued his life. A minute later he heard a terrific explosion and the whole building was blown sky high.

It is recalled that armed men, a fortnight ago, tried to set fire to the income-tax offices. An official has died of the burns received on that occasion.—Reuter.

### FRENCH TROOPS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, March 7.

In the House of Commons, Lt.-Col. Hon W. E. Guinness, in answer to questions stated that there are now 116,000 French troops in Germany, including the Ruhr, compared with 91,000 before the Ruhr was occupied.—Reuter.

## REPRESENTATION ON PORT TRUST.

### DESTRUCTION OF A HINDU TEMPLE.

#### MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER APOLOGISES.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan, presiding.

ELECTION OF PORT TRUST REPRESENTATIVES.

The first item on the agenda was the election of three representatives of the Corporation to the City Improvement Trust, as the term of the present members will expire on April 1st. The Commissioner stated that he had received a letter from Government asking that two members might be elected by the Corporation for submission to Government for nomination to the Board of the City Improvement Trust.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved a proposition accordingly, and it was duly seconded.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved an amendment that the house do proceed with the election of trustees, subject to the understanding that the elected members would resign their office in April (laughter) and seek re-election from the new house. Mr. Patel said otherwise there was no meaning in these elections. The members elected would have to represent the new Corporation, and not the old one, whose term of office would expire on the 1st of April. It was very unfortunate that they had got to elect new members as trustees at the fag-end of the old Corporation, and that meant the new Corporation would not be represented on the Improvement Trust Board. It was not a laughing matter, but it was a matter which concerned the very constitution of the Corporation.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said the very spirit of democracy demanded that the members should represent the Corporation, and, therefore, the members should resign in April in order that a real representation of democracy might go into the City Trust.

NEED FOR TRUE REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said he was very much surprised at the amusement caused in the Corporation. There was a great deal of sense in the amendment of Mr. Patel, although there was no chance of its passing. He was sure and hoped that the new members would have enough generosity and selflessness to resign, although it was hoping against hope. He knew the practical difficulty of carrying out the amendment. But the members to the Trust must be representative of the new Corporation and it stood to reason that the gentlemen who were to be their representatives should be elected by the new Corporation. He knew the difficulty lay in the Act, and if they really wanted to remove the difficulty they could do so by resigning, and for that purpose they would have to pass the amendment. It was not a matter which should be laughed out. He knew owing to the present constitution of the house it would not appeal to the house, but it would certainly appeal to gentlemen who had a sense of responsibility and duty.

Closure was moved and the amendment was defeated by a majority of 13 votes.

The Corporation then proceeded to elect the new members. The following nine gentlemen contested for the five seats:

(1) Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, (2) Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, (3) Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, (4) Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle, (5) Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia, (6) the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O.B.E., (7) Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla, (8) Dr. S. S. Batliwalla and (9) Dr. Accacio G. Viegas.

The voting resulted as follows:—

Dr. Dadachanji 50; Mr. Dumasia 45; Mr. P. C. Sethna 38; Dr. S. S. Batliwalla 34; Mr. M. A. M. Khan 32; Dr. Javle 31; Mr. Barodawalla 27; Dr. Viegas 22; Mr. Lalji 21.

The first five were declared duly elected.

HELP FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the General Secretary, Depressed Classes Mission Society of India stating:

"Our Society was started in 1906 for the educational and other social improvements of the Depressed Classes such as Mahars, Mangs, etc., and has since then maintained in Bombay several primary schools, a free hostel, an A. V. School and an Industrial School, providing educational facilities to 500 students and incurring for the maintenance of these an expenditure of Rs. 12 to 15 thousand per annum. Our Society's primary schools, except the one at Chembur, have been in receipt of the Municipal grants, but we had not approached your body till now for any help towards our A. V. and Industrial Schools, and the hostel. All these institutions are recognised, but owing to the heavy reduction of Government rates for grants, introduced in the current year, we are obliged to submit this application to you." They spent Rs. 10,000 per year; Rs. 4,000 on Students' Hostel, Parel, Rs 3,000 for A. V. School and Industrial Rs. 3,000.

"Only 1th of this amount is realised by Government grants, while the income from fees is very meagre on account of the poverty of the D. C. students attending the A. V. School. In the Industrial School no fees are charged and free students are admitted in the Hostel. Our Society has been running these institutions for the last 16 years and is approaching your Board when pressed hard by difficulties. We, therefore, request you kindly to take into due consideration the facilities proided by us for the English and Industrial education and of the hostel as well, and sanction a monthly contribution of Rs. 300 towards the maintenance of these institutions. Hoping to receive an early and favourable reply."

Dr. Sukhia moved that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks, as it related to secondary education rather then to primary.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said the Society de-

(Continued on Page 8.)

## MR. BIJARANI RELEASED ON BAIL.

### REFERENCE TO MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

#### COUNCIL VOTES POLICE GRANTS.

The Bombay Legislative Council met again on Thursday, the Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarker presiding.

At the outset Mr. Hayward, the Home Member, said he had received the following telegram from the Commissioner in Sind in regard to Khan Saheb Bijrani:—

"I have to-day confirmed District Magistrate's order requiring security. Only modification made is that imprisonment in default of security should be simple instead of rigorous. Although two satisfactory sureties have been accepted, accused has not yet executed his own bond for good behaviour. My present order directs that he should be served with a notice to execute bond within seven days, failing which his bail bond will be cancelled. Copy of my revisional order together with entire record of proceedings in District Magistrate's Court are being sent to you."

After an hour or so, Khan Saheb Bijrani entered the Council hall in the afternoon and sat for a few minutes. He was accorded a hearty welcome when he entered the hall and among those who shook hands with him were also Mr. O. Rothfeld and Mr. Hayward, the Home Member, besides a number of Indian members.

A long list of questions and answers was then gone through.

REDUCTIONS IN POLICE GRANTS.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi then moved to omit the grant of Rs. 20,000 demanded for the entertainment of Superintendents of Police.

This grant was required because a number of officers of the Imperial Police Service were retiring on proportionate pension which caused a serious shortage in the cadre of the Imperial Police Service. It was therefore found necessary to create temporary appointments of Deputy Superintendents of Police to meet the shortage. A provision for five temporary appointments was made involving an expenditure of Rs. 20,000.

After some discussion the motion was negatived.

Mr. Lalbhai Ambaram then moved omission of Rs. 51,000 from the budget estimate provided for the improvement in the scale of pay of Sub-Inspectors in the Presidency.

Owing to retrenchment a number of posts of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors were abolished and it was proposed to improve the pay and prospects of Sub-Inspectors. The scale of pay to be revised was under the consideration of the Government and in the meantime a provision of Rs. 51,000 was made for which a sanction was asked.

The motion was lost.

PROVINCIAL POLICE OFFICERS.

Mr. Lalbhai Ambaram then moved omission of Rs. 70,000 required for the revision of pay of Provincial Police Officers.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi in supporting the motion said the revision of pay proposed was for the Deputy Superintendents of Police who had no University qualifications. In spite of the resolutions passed to train Indians to fit them to take executive charge no steps were taken to give effect to those resolutions. He urged the House to support the motion and not to give any increase till the report of the Retrenchment Committee was out.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani supported the motion and said the Deputy Superintendents were generally promoted from ranks who knew what poverty was. There was no hurry in increasing their pay at present when the matter was being enquired into by the Retrenchment Committee.

Mr. J. B. Petit said only two years ago an increase was given to the Deputy Superintendents of Police and if an increase was not given a calamity was not going to befall them. He urged the Council to postpone the question till it was threshed out by the Retrenchment Committee.

The Home Member explained that the Deputy Superintendents belonged to a better class of people than they were ten years ago. Besides their work was of an highly important and responsible nature. The object of giving an increase was to attract good men, who will eventually go for the higher grade of Imperial Service.

The motion was carried 36 voting for and 32 against it.

SUPERINTENDENT CARTER'S PAY.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi then moved to reduce by Rs. 300 the grant of Rs. 53,100 for seven Superintendents of Police for the city of Bombay.

Mr. Gandhi said his object to reduce only Rs. 300 from the grant was to stop the increment of Superintendent Carter for a period of six months which he would be entitled to at the rate of Rs. 50 per month. This was in no way out of vindictiveness, but to show the displeasure of the House against Superintendent Carter owing to his conduct towards Dr. Kapadia.

Mr. J. B. Petit said a resolution had already been passed by the Council requesting the Government to punish Superintendent Carter adequately. He would therefore suggest the hon. mover not to press his motion and leave the matter of punishment to the Government. He hoped however that the Government would consider the advisability of acting more vigorously and rigorously in the matter than the resolution seemed to imply.

The motion was withdrawn.

MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale then moved that the total demand for the police expenditure be reduced by Rs. 7,00,000.

Mr. J. B. Petit said he had given notice to move a reduction of Rs. 1,000 in the

(Continued on next page.)

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### RELEASE OF U. P. POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 8.

The Legislative Assembly sat to-day only for half an hour during which it transacted formal official business.

Mr. Hullah placed on table the draft notification for making lawful unskilled emigration to Mauritius for a period of one year. The Assembly will be asked to-morrow to agree to the notification which is based on recommendations of the Standing Emigration Committee. The Committee suggested the restriction of emigration for one year with a view to see the effect of introduction of new labour on wages of Indian labourers already in the island. The Government of Mauritius had agreed to the conditions laid down in the notification which runs "Emigration to Mauritius for the purpose of unskilled work shall be lawful for a period of one year with effect from a date to be notified in the "Gazette of India" by the Governor-General in Council, after matters requiring determination under clause 10 of this notification shall first have been determined, subject to the certain terms and conditions.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

At the question time Sir Malcolm Hailey replying to a question of Mohd. Ismail regarding release of Political prisoners in the United Provinces, said the remission of sentences and the application or the withdrawal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act part 2 are matters within the competence of the local Governments, subject in any case where this question arises to the general control of policy vested in the Government of India. The Hon. Member is no doubt aware that the measures taken by the Government of the United Provinces were more restricted in their scope than his question would suggest and the Government of India have no reason to suppose that they were not justified by the circumstances of the case.

Replying to a supplementary question by Mr. Joshi, Sir Malcolm Hailey said Government of India were not consulted before the release was ordered.

Colonel Sir S. D. A. Crookshank replying to Mr. K. C. Neogy's question said the curtailment of postal deliveries was under consideration. The extent of the proposed curtailment in different places could not be stated at present, but the general reduction contemplated was one of 3 per cent. to the whole staff of postmen and village postmen involving 900 men.

The Assembly next passed without discussion the Bill to amend Section 29 of the Prisoners' Act as passed by the Council of State. The Assembly also agreed without discussion to the demands for supplementary grants which substitute the revised estimates for 1922-23 for those granted by the Assembly. The balance of the decrease is mainly accounted for by the saving of Rs. 172 lakhs under the working expenses of railways and of Rs. 46 lakhs in the Indian Postal and Telegraph Department and transfer of about Rs. 59 lakhs from the head "Adjustments with Provincial Governments", to the non-voted head "Political" under the instructions of the Auditor General."

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

## N. I. CRICKET TOURNAMENT

### EUROPEANS BECOME CHAMPIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 7.

The final in the Quadrangular Cricket match was concluded to-day. The Mahomedans scored only 90 runs in the second innings. Thus the Europeans won the match by 275 runs and the cup given by the Maharaja of Patiala was presented to them by H. H. Raja of Chamba.

### EUROPEANS WIN THE FINAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 7.

The final of the Northern India Quadrangular Cricket Tournament between Europeans and Mahomedans was ended to-day, the former winning the match by 167 runs.

A beautiful cup given by the Maharaja of Patiala was then presented to the winning team by the Raja of Chamba amidst applause. Mr. Lumsden, President of the tournament committee made a short speech before presentation of the Cup and said that the Tournament was played not so much from the point of view as to which community won the match but to encourage cricket in the Punjab.

### CRICKET AT MELBOURNE.

LONDON, March 8.

Melbourne.—M. C. C. 258 (Hillwood 84). Combined Universities 55 for nil.

### TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

The Annual Tennis Tournaments of the Catholic Gymkhana concluded on Tuesday last before a large gathering of members and their friends. The Turner Cup for singles was won for the third time in succession by Albert Fernandes, Lucas Bunyan being the runner-up 6—3, 7—5). In the final of the Doubles for the Lily Gomes Cup, Lucas Bunyan and S. Andrade beat Albert Fernandes and R. P. Correia at 3—6, 6—4, 6—4, after a close and exciting finish.

Owing the several ladies having started tennis recently it is intended to have a mixed doubles also at the next Tournament.

## Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd accompanied by H.E. Lady Lloyd presided at the prize distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution at Matunga on Thursday afternoon.

## CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

### TOURING IN C. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPORE, March 8.

The deputation appointed by the Congress Working Committee arrived here yesterday and addressed a well-attended public meeting last evening at which Pandit Sunderlal presided. Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Devadas Gandhi and Mr. Moazam Ali appealed for funds and volunteers. Mr. Rajagopalacharia, following the previous speakers, eulogised the merits and services rendered by Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Moazam Ali and exhorted the audience to stand by the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi. If they really love the Mahatma they should adopt the Congress programme and by subscribing towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund and enlisting themselves as volunteers before the 30th April next liberate him, from jail. He assured the people that the amount of one crore collected by Mahatma Gandhi was distributed throughout India to educate the people and to produce khaddar. No doubt should be entertained of the proper utility of money collected by him and the little money at present demanded will be spent for the national cause and for winning Swaraj.

The deputation left this morning for Raipur.

## SHRIYUT GOPALDAS DESAI

### TRIAL ON THE 14TH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NADIAD, Mar. 8.

The date of the trial of the Dhasa Durbar Shriyut Gopaldas Desai and his wife Bhaktimba is fixed at Wadhwan Camp on the 14th instant. The Kaira Zilla Samitee has arranged a public meeting on the 12th instant to pay them their respects and give them a hearty send-off.

## CHAURI CHAURA APPEAL.

### PPADIT MALAVIYA LEADS DEFENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 7.

At the Allahabad High Cour to-day before Sir Grimwood Mears and Mr. Justice Pigott commenced the hearing of the appeal in Chauri-Chaura case.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya led the defence and arguments had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

The Pandit commenced by discussing the question whether all that happened constituted one and the same transaction to justify one trial and whether the accused agreed among themselves to do illegal act and whether that constituted conspiracy and if so what was the nature of the conspiracy.

The Government Advocate Mr. L. M. Banerjee with Mr. Kadri assisted by Mr. Sands of the U. P. Police are appearing for the Crown.

## BENGAL COUNCIL.

### NINE HUNDRED AMENDMENTS TO ONE BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 7.

After a discusion lasting three weeks and disposing of nearly nine hundreds amendments to the Calcutta Municipal Bill Hon. Sir. Surendra Nath Banerjee in moving that the Bill as amended be passed made an impressive speech to-day in the Bengal Legislative Council. After stating the broad features of the Bill the Hon. Minister said:—"What I claim is that we have sought to establish in this great city essential principles of democracy—Government of the people by the people for the people. We have broadened franchise, enfranchised the womanhood of Calcutta, released the fetters of Government control, given impetus to primary education and provided for sanitary conditions which I hope will improve health and promote hapiness. To me the Bill affords a matter for personal solace and gratification, to me it means the fulfilment of one of the dreams of my life. Ever since 1899 I have lived in the hope of witnessing the rebirth of my native city robed in the mantle of freedom, I thank God that it has been vouchsafed to me to have had some share in achieving this consummation. I have endeavoured to embody in this Bill the principles which I preached and for which I lived and worked and now an unspeakable gladness fills my soul-the truest antedote to calumny and vituperation to which I am so often exposed."

The Minister was congratulated by several members after which the Bill was passed.

## LALA DUNICHAND'S CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Mar. 7.

The case of Lala Dhunichand, Dr. Gopichand and others was again taken up to-day and heard inside the jail. The prisoners were not hand-cuffed as on the last occasion, and all looked quite happy. The case is expected to take two or three more hearings as there are nearly 20 more witnesses for the prosecution.

### MRS. NAIDU AT MULTAN.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's visit to Multan accompanied by Maulvi Abdul Quadir has produced a good effect. With practically no notice a procession was arranged in which Mahomedans also joined and a well attended meeting took place at which she spoke out her mind freely. Both Hindus and Mahomedans took the speech in fine spirit and it is hoped that this will prepare the ground for real compromise when Pandit Motilal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad arrive about the 15th March.

## REPRESENTATION ON PORT TRUST.

(Continued from page 7.)

served every help as it was in great difficulties. It was doing good work and he hoped the Commissioner would see for himself what the Society was doing.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia said it was not the duty of the Municipality to help secondary education, but only primary education. He moved an amendment that the letter be recorded.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said Government were cutting down their grants in various ways and he thought the Corporation should do likewise.

Sir D. M. Petit said the Corporation were not able to do all they wanted to for the cause of primary education, and he did not know why they should be responsible for secondary education also.

Dr. C. M. Javle supported the proposition.

Mr. A. K. Pai said they should help the Society as the Corporation had a certain amounts of responsibility for the raising of Depressed Classes.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said under section 63 among the discretionary powers of the Corporation there was the power to help secondary education. He did not think any member could object to the Society being helped, particularly as the Corporation had been spending large sums of money in other directions.

Mr. S. K. Bole said the Corporation was helping secondary schools where boys belonging to higher classes were educated and he did not know why they should not do the same to the Depressed Classes.

Dr. M. B. Velker said they had been helping many institutions where primary education was not given and he did not know why they should not help the Society.

The Commissioner said he would like to have the help of the Schools Committee in the matter.

The proposition was adopted.

DESTRUCTION OF A HINDU TEMPLE.

The Corporation then considered a letter from Mr. Anant Vithal Kowly and about 700 others, residents of Dadar Kumbharwada, Agar Bazar and neighbouring places stating "that at the junction of DeLisle Road and Kumbharwada Road there was a temple of the goddess Shri Jakhadevi which was about 300 years old and was visited daily by a number of Hindu men and women for worship and was held in great veneration by them and that a fair was annually held in connection with the temple; that although the part in which the temple stood was private property, the temple itself belonged to the Hindu public in general; that a fortnight ago, notwithstanding the feelings of the devotees and the actual opposition of the present owner, several Municipal workmen who were of the untouchable class forcibly pulled down the temple, sorely hurting the feelings of the Hindus in the locality; submitting that the Municipality had no right to remove the temple even if it stood right in the centre of the road; that a temple near Null Bazar was allowed to remain on the newly constructed Sandhurst Road although it stood in the middle of the road and that therefore in order to make amends for this outrage the temple may be reconstructed by the Municipality at its own expense and the deity sanctimoniously reinstated therein, it was added that the matter may be investigated into and the persons responsible for the outrage dismissed from office."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for his report. He said he had been to the place and found that Hindu idols were removed from the temple, and broken and thrown on the way side. The Hindu temples were more sacred to Hindus than anything else and he wanted an early report in the matter. He wanted to know why they were broken, and he also wanted to know whether they were living in the times of Mahomed of Gazni or Clayton Maharaj (Laughter.)

Mr. N. B. Motiwalla said they could not have had a complaint unless there were good grounds for the same. He hoped such action would not be taken in the future by the Executive, as they had done great injustice to Hindu religion.

COMMISSIONER'S APOLOGY.

The Commissioner said he had visited the spot and found no signs of a temple. He was sorry if a temple were broken into and idols thrown out, for he respected a Hindu temple as much as his own. He apologised, if such a thing were done.

Dr. C. M. Jayle corroborated the statements of Mr. Mehta.

The proposition was adopted.

Mr. J. M. Mehta moved:

"That having, on the requisition of sixteen members of this House, convened a special meeting the the Corporation for Monday, the 27th November 1922, the President was wrong (1) in allowing the Hon'ble Mr. Sethna to bring the motion for priority of the item No. 128 of the November Agenda, and (2) in putting it to the vote of the House."

The motion was put to vote and declared lost, but a poll was demanded and the result was 10 voted for and 19 voted against.

## NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 8.

Two non-official resolutions will be discussed by the Legislative Assembly on its sitting on the 10th instant. One will be moved by Mr. Hussanally requiring the abolition of the present system of setting apart railway compartments for Europeans an Anglo-Indians and the other by Mr. Muppil Nair urging for the communal representation in the services under the direct control of the Government of India.

Motions for reductions under almost every head of demand for grants had been sent in by several members of the Assembly. In many cases these motions are nominal to raise the discussion on the administrative questions, while others suggest the real reductions. The question of the provision of three lakhs of rupees for the Royal Commission on the Public Services will be raised. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Neogy, Mr. Samarth and Dr. Nandlal figure prominently in the motions for reduction so far tabled.

## VALUE OF CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

### SPEECHES ON "TASK BEFORE US."

Under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Thursday night, when speeches were made on the "Task Before Us", Mr. K. P. Khadilker presiding.

Mr. Khadilker said Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari had gone to Mahim to collect funds for the Moslem University and they had promised to be at the meeting-soon. In the meantime he called upon Mr. Patel to speak.

Mr. V. J. Patel said the twelfth Gandhi Day would soon approach and they had been reminded of their duty so many times, that they knew what they had to do. But he would still speak to them again on what they had to do. He said, they should liberally help the Moslem University, as, if they wanted to have complete unity, they could not but do so. By helping the University they would show that there was complete unity between the two great communities and he hoped they would not fail in their duty. They had to give 25 lakhs to the Swaraj Fund by April 15, but it was their duty to give the ten lakhs to the Moslem University first, and then give to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. That was what he thought they should do.

Continuing, he said they must remember that it was due to their mistake that the Mahatma was now in the jail, for they had not done their part of the constructive work; the Mahatma would not have been there if the Indian people had done what they were asked to do. Khaddar had to be worn universally, but the people had not done so. If they could not do even that small duty, it was impossible to expect them to do more. If they could boycott all foreign cloth, they would get Swaraj the next day. For the purpose of uniting the different communities, for the purpose of uplifting the depressed classes, for the purpose of Swaraj, there was only one way, and that was the use of Khadi. He sincerely believed that the universal use of Khadi would win them Swaraj. But, unfortunately, they were not all using Khadi, and they were not doing anything for the depressed classes. Yet, they were blaming the Mahatma for not giving them Swaraj after one year. But had they done their part of duty? If not, how could they expect Swaraj? If they were desirous of freeing the Mahatma from his imprisonment, then they should do their duty, but because they had failed, the Mahatma was still in his prison. They must always remember—every moment of their life—that the Mahatma was still in jail, and how could they then enjoy life when their leader was not among them?

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Civil Disobedience was the only course left to them as an alternative to violence and armed rebellion. But as they religiously opposed armed rebellion, they should embrace Civil Disobedience. It was not possible to expect the whole country to use Khadi, and thus complete the constructive part of the work even in the next five years and the country could not wait indefinitely for all people to finish the constructive part of the programme. Therefore, they were compelled to take up Civil Disobedience to gain their end. Even in the Congress there was no difference on the point, for all parties were agreed that only Civil Disobedience would win them Swaraj. There was not the slightest difference in the Congress on that point. Mr. Patel then gave a history of the events which lead up to the Bardoli programme of the Mahatma. The Mahatma wanted to begin mass Civil Disobedience along with the constructive work and preparations were going on in Bardoli towards that end. The Mahatma had purged their hearts of all fear for prisons, but he himself was in the prison. If only he had been at liberty, he would have found them a way out of the present stagnation; but now the people were bankrupt of any policy for his absence, and they knew not what to do. They were absolutely without a leader of his standing and they did not know what to do. There was no difference in the Congress as to the worth of the constructive programme, and the two parties had joined together for working towards that end.

What would happen after April 30? No one knew what would happen, for it depended upon the people to fulfil their part of the work. If they gave them money and men then Civil Disobedience would really begin and then there would be no talk at all of Councils, in the minority party. They would all unite together and present a solid front to their opponents. If the people did not do their work and if the minority party worked for the Council then the minority leaders could not be blamed. He believed that the truce of Allahabad would continue for ever.

EXAMPLE OF GERMANY.

Mr. Khadilker said there was a great opposition when the Mahatma began non-violent N. C. O., but what was Germany doing to-day? They were a brave people and yet they were non-violently non-cooperating. A nation like that of the Germans had to embrace non-violent N. C. O. and the condition of Indians was similar to that of Germans. A disarmed nation had no other alternative, but that. For the purpose of levelling up the masses and the classes, Khadi was the only way. That was also the way to unity.

It would be wrong on the part of the minority to negotiate with the Government through Councils, if the majority failed in collecting the necessary men and money. For unity was of the essence of their success.

## CABLE ITEMS.

Major-General A. E. Wardrop has been appointed General Officer Commanding Lahore.—Reuter.

Malta.—The transport "Derbyshire" with Second Essexes is expected here on March 10th. It will pick up families of the battalion after which it will sail for India.—Reuter.

Miss Jane Adams, an American Social Worker, has arried in Burma.—A. P.

## INDIAN MUSLIMS' SUPPORT TO TURKS.

### INFORMAL CONFERENCE WITH H. H. AGA KHAN.

Sheykh Mushir Huseyn Qidwai of Gadia wires from Lucknow: Several informal conferences of Muslims were held early this week at Bombay at the residence of His Highness the Agakhan. An understanding was reached on the following heads: (1) The Indian Muslims should continue to support zealously the Turks in their demands for complete financial, economical, judicial independence. H. H. the Agakhan on returning to Europe to carry on the work with that view and discuss the idea of a joint conference. (2) Just as the Turkish peace was signed the whole Muslim India, irrespective of political opinions should whole-heartedly urge for free federated Arabia. Deputations should go to Najd Iraq Hedjaz, Palestine to cooperate with the Arabs and also to Europe to join hands with the Arab delegations. (3) Commission should be sent to Java to check the conversion of the Muslims. (4) Urgent enquiries be made in Agra district regarding the rumoured Muslim conversions. (5) The Muslim League organisations be revived with a political formula acceptable to the whole Muslim community but the Khalifat organisations, in their religious aspects be kept intact until Arabia was free from the foreign mandates. His Highness strongly advocated full support to the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, and the President Mr. Chotani. (6)The Muslim National University be run on absolutely non-party, non-political lines. (7) and counteracting anti-Islamic propaganda be continued.

## KHILAFAT REMITTANCES TO ANGORA.

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri writes from the Central Khilafat office:—

Various amounts of money remitted to His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha last year were published in nearly all the Papers on different occasions. This year the first instalment of £4760 equivalant to Rs. 70,054 was remitted through the Netherland Trading Society to His Excellency on the 7th February 23. On the 7th instant another remittace of £10000 equivalant to Rs. 148843 has been forwarded through the same Bank to His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

All the Provincial Khilafat Committees are specially requested to remit at once all Angora Fund collections to the Central Committee for transmission to the final destination.

The Central Committee has opened its accounts with the Netherlands Trading Society, the Punjab National Bank Ltd. and the Central Bank of India Ltd. It would facilitate the transaction if all cheques and drafts are sent in the name of the Central Khilafat Committee of India.

## RAJPUT MUSLIMS.

### JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA'S APPEAL.

The following appeal has been issued from Delhi by the Jamiat-ul-Ulema:—

"Sons of Islam, the followers of your Prophet, (be peace upon Him,) are being converted to Hinduism. Where is your sense of respect for Islam? For God's sake wake up from your sleep. Jamiat-ul-Ulama-i-Hind is leaving no stone unturned to save your Muslim brethren from conversion. For God's sake, realize the delicacy of the time, and be ready at once to help the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind. The Jamiat has made it an independent and permanent aim. The political movement will have no concern with this department of the Jamiat. Its accounts will be kept quite separate, and the funds collected for this purpose will be spent on this work only. Now there is no time to lose, and you should be up and doing to do this work as soon as possible. Send your donations to the office of the Jamiat which will issue receipts. This Fund is meant only for the promulgation of Islam.

## MR. BIJAPURKAR RELEASED ON BAIL.

(Continued from previous page.)

total police demand with the object of calling attention of the House to the deportation of Mr. B. G. Horniman.

The President, interrupting, said Mr. Petit had lost his opportunity as he ought to have spoken when the demand under the head of "Administration of Justice" was before the Council. Deportation without resorting to law was a matter for justice and not for the police. He could say justice was not properly administered, but it had nothing to do with the police.

Mr. Chitale's motion was lost and the original grant was sanctioned.

EDUCATION GRANTS.

Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye (Minister for Education) then moved for a total demand of Rs. 1,74,20,000 under the head of Education.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav moved omission of Rs. 7,494 being provision for the revival of the post of Deputy Director of Public Instruction.

The motion was lost.

The Council then adjourned till to-day

## ASSAM COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, Mar. 7.

In the Assam Legislative Council a resolution asking for the appointment of a committee to ascertain what recommendations of the Bengal Retrenchment Committee should be adopted in Assam was withdrawn on Hon. Mr. Reid's explaining that Government were already considering the report. The motion that Assam Primary Education Bills be circulated for opinion was agreed to. The Council is considering the Assam Municipal Bill.

## THE BUDDHA AND MAHATMA GANDHI.

Sometimes orthodox Hindus make it a grievance that outsiders interfere with their social usuages. They resented the initial mildest protest by Akbar and subsequently the Christian Government against some of their barbarous practices like "Sati". There was a storm of indignation raised against the great Parsi Reformer Behramji Malabari, who was instrumental in procuring amelioration in the unhappy lot of the Hindu widow. The Seva Sadan and other humane institutions perpetuate his chivalry and commemorate his courage. While he and a greater than he in social reform, Kaikhushro Kabraji, had the invaluable support of enlightened Hindus, both in Bombay and Bengal, they were also, the target of the exacerbated shafts from the orthodox school. In any history of the social reform in Hindusim, at least in Western India, the names of these Parsi worthies as well as those of Dadabhai Naoroji and Naoroji Furdunji have a place which will defy Time itself. Happily those times of uncompromising adherence to customs which had outlasted their utility, have gone, never to return. Awakened Hinduism is now bearing almost single-handed the burden of progress sustained nearly exclusively by the Parsis. The public rejoice to see and cordially second Messrs. Jayakar and Natrajan resuming the enterprise entailing numerous difficulties which, hardly yet, yield both in number and magnitude to the formidable antagonism, braved by their predecessors of happy memory. One of the greatest evils in modern Hindu society is the ban on and the heartless prescription of a third of the population of India as unworthy of human touch. On Sunday Messrs. Jayakar and Natrajan along with leading Hindus who think with them are going to dine with over thirty invited untouchables. They may have the assurance that Parsis without in the least desiring to offend against the susceptibilities of the orthodox are, as of old, with the intrepid reformers. We cannot be said to have the great pleasure and privilege of subscribing to all the noble dicta of Mahatma Gandhi, but in this innovation of his every Parsi must consider it incumbent on him to join cordial hands with his disciples among Hindus. If Mahatma Gandhi is comparable to the Buddha in any respect, it is in his doctrine of the natural brotherhood of man. Whoever strives for the uplift of the depressed millions of India is an acolyte of the enlightened One and a real co-operator with the Mahatma.

Yours, etc.,

G. K. N.

## MALTREATMENT OF ITALIANS.

### SGR. MUSSOLINI'S VIGOROUS ACTION.

LONDON, March 7.

Rome.—The maltreatment of 17 Italian workmen and a priest *en route* to Belgium by a crowd at Rosenheim in Upper Bavaria, who thought they were going to the Ruhr, has led to vigorous action by Sgr. Mussolini. He has telegraphically instructed the Italian Ambassador at Berlin and the Italian Consul at Munich to protest strongly against the attack and demand an exemplary punishment of the ringleaders and compensation for the victims. Sgr. Mussolini's note adds that the new Italian Government will not permit the maltreatment of her subjects and will defend them, whatever be the consequence.—Reuter.

### DEATH OF EARL OF PLYMOUTH.

LONDON, March 7

The Earl of Plymouth has died and his son, Viscount Windsor, succeeds, necessitating a bye-election at Ludlow.—Reuter.

### NEW MINISTER OF HEALTH & P. M. G.

LONDON, March 7.

It is officially announced that Mr. Neville Chamberlain becomes the Minister for Health and Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Postmaster-General.—Reuter.

### WASHINGTON AGREEMENTS AND FRANCE.

LONDON, March 7.

Paris.—In the Chamber, the Minister of Marine stated that the Government had asked the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber to accelerate the consideration of the Washington agreements which the Chamber would be asked to pass.—Reuter.

### A EUROPEAN CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 7.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day trial of Philips Prins, formerly Calcutta manager of N. W. Tannery and Cooper Allen and Co of Cawnpore was continued. Mr. Justice Walsh held that the first two charges of embezzlement could not be tried at Allahabad as the offences if any, were committed at Calcutta. The jury was therefore asked to give verdict on the third charge only of making false entries in accounts. Jury returned unanimous verdict of guilty.

Mr. Justice Walsh sentenced Prins to nine months' rigorous imprisonment remarking that it was a painful matter to sentence a man who had enjoyed a responsible and respectable position. His Lordship was quite satisfied for considerable time that the accused had helped himself to the property of his employers and it was sad to think he had brought this trouble on his home.

### ALL INDIA AGRAWAL MAHA-SABHA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JHARIA, March 7.

Shriman Mela Ram Agrawal of Bhiwani has accepted the presidentship of the Fifth Session of the All-India Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha to be held at Jharia on 18th March.

## GOVT. OF INDIA BUDGET.

### R. J. DWARKADAS' SPEECH IN ASSEMBLY.

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, March 7.

The following is a fuller text of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas' speech on the budget in the Legislative Assembly.

Sir, I am afraid the task of dealing with this budget has been rendered more or less easy by the report of the Inchcape Committee. We find that the discussion is focussed on whether it is possible to have further cut to do away with the deficit and on the point whether salt tax should be accepted by this House or not. We have also less criticism on the military expenditure on account of the proposals made by the Retrenchment Committee and I join with those that have congratulated not only the Inchcape Committee but this House also for bringing about a state of affairs by which it was possible for the Inchcape Committee to present its report. Sir this "enthusiastic and inexperienced Legislature" as the Under-Secretary of State for India was pleased to characterise it the other day, may well congratulate itself that it has helped in the presentation of the document. I may here digress for a moment and say to Lord Winterton in his own language that if he had used these words not away in Parliament of England but in the House then, to use his own words, "he would have got something from some of the members of this House which he would have for a long time remembered."

#### NOT A CHEERFUL BUDGET.

I do not for moment admit, Sir, that it is a budget that in any way ought to make us cheerful but I do think that the Finance Member has handled the subject in a most admirable manner. Apart from that, he has made certain admissions on the budget which endorse public opinion expressed in this country for the last few years in their condemnation of the policy that was adopted by the Government.

#### GOVT.'S CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE MUDDLE.

I am glad to find that in the very first budget that my hon. friend the Finance Member has presented he has, although not openly, at least in the language that he has adopted made admission of the danger of adopting a policy of currency manipulation in this country. My hon. friend has also admitted the need of stabilising exchange. I hope the House will not accept the fallacious arguments of my hon. friend Sir Montagu Webb that the time has not come when exchange should be stabilised. Time has been demanding it for the last few years that exchange should be stabilised, and unless it is done no confidence can be placed in the currency policy of the Government by the people,—the result being that the trade of the country and industrial development will always be in a state of depression. I feel therefore that the time has come for stabilising exchange; and if one reads the arguments presented on each side of the case by the Hon. the Finance Member one would find no difficulty in believing that at heart my hon. friend himself would like to stabilise the exchange. He himself was connected with that Committee in Geneva which recommended strongly the stabilising of exchange as a first step to be taken. If he held that view about the European countries, in spite of the present uncertain state of their currency, I think the case for India is much more hopeful. The only argument the Finance Member has been able to present against the stabilising of exchange is that it might be of advantage not to stabilise exchange, because higher exchange may mean reduction of your debt and reduction in payment of your Home Charges. Now, that argument, I am sure, my hon. friend could not have meant seriously. You cannot consider this question from the point of view of gains to Government. The question has to be considered from the point of view of gain or loss to the community, and if there is no doubt whatsoever that it would mean tremendous loss to the community then the need of stabilising exchange under any circumstances becomes absolutely obvious.

My friend has also pointed out the need of balancing the budget; and on that I am entirely at one with him. Although the deficit is only 4½ crores it is necessary that we should not leave it uncovered. Here is again an admission by the Hon. the Finance Member for which he deserves congratulation. His predecessors did not realise, until deficit went to the exfent of 100 crores of rupees that it was wrong in the interests of this country to allow deficits to accumulate. The deficit was not due to the fact always that this House was not prepared to vote the necessary taxation. The last year may be taken as an exception but deficit was in most cases due to the failure of the departments to bring about correct, approximate estimate that the department had made, and I am glad that after five years when the deficit had reached the figure of 100 crores it will now be only 4½ crores. My hon. friend who is an able financier, realises the importance of leaving deficit not uncovered. Our credit is bound to suffer if we leave this deficit uncovered and I emphasise on the need of covering this deficit at any cost.

#### "SALT DUTY—MESSENGER OF REVOLUTION."

But while I agree to that proposition I may at once tell my hon. friend that this House will never agree to covering this deficit by raising the tax on salt. Last year I characterised the proposal for the enhancement of the salt taxes as a "Messenger of Revolution" in every village home. I ask Government, not to repeat the mistakes that they have in other instances made in the past in the teeth of the opposition of the people. I ask this House to reject this proposal and to urge upon the Government, if possible, to make further cuts in order that the deficit may be avoided; and if that is not possible to suggest alternative proposals for covering the deficit.

The question of gold standard reserve brings me to the importance of urging upon my hon. Friend, the Finance Member, the importance of locating gold standard reserve in this country. To-day hon. members will find that Government is able to get on gold standard reserve at 2 per cent from its investment in England while the Bank rate here goes to 8 per cent. and industrial concerns and agriculturists and traders find it difficult to obtain money and consequently there is bad trade, and revenues fall short of the estimates. Our own money is being invested in England at 2 per cent. What then can be a better policy than locating the gold standard reserve here and investing it at 5 or 6 per cent with this advantage to the community that the Bank rate will not go up and money will be available to the traders and the industrial concerns at a much cheaper rate of interest?

I may also point out that the Majority of the Babington-Smith Committee had, in their recommendation, suggested an alteration of the Paper Currency Act with a view to enable the Government to make five crores available to the Imperial Bank at 8 per cent. for advancing to agriculturists when seasonal demands for moving crops come up. Now I make a suggestion to my Hon. Friend the Finance Member that this Paper Currency Act should be further modified and that the amount available to the Imperial Bank should be not merely five crores but 10 to 15 crores to give a substantial relief to the agriculturists and also that it should not be lent out at 8 per cent to the Imperial Bank so as to lend it out at 10 per cent. against hundies but it should be lent out at five or 6 per cent. so that the agriculturists may not have to pay more than 7 or 8 per cent.

Sir, I appeal to the House not to accept the suggestion to enhance salt tax. But I suggest an alternative, if I may. The Finance Member told us that there was no alternative proposal made by any member of the House. Sir, we have not got able staff at our disposal to work out all the figures. It seems to me that the proposal to raise export duty on jute would not be out of place. The Fiscal Commission itself, while condemning export duties in general has pointed out that jute being a monopoly in this country can stand export duty and in times of stringency we would be justified in resorting to a further export duty on jute.

My friend Ginwala has made a general suggestion with regard to taxation. In this connection also I may point out that some of us expected that the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission accepted by the Government might find place in this year's budget. But I think that when the Tariff Board has been appointed, and I hope it will be appointed at a very early date, and when the Tariff Board has completed its investigations into all cases, we shall have a much better system of tariff than the present haphazard and arbitrary system which is adopted by the Government of India. I also agree that the time has come to make examination into the whole question of taxation; for, it seems to me that the burden of taxation falls unequally in this country and there are institutions, which, although they deserve to be taxed, are being left alone because Government regard certain facts as permanently settled. The time has come when those institutions should be made to bear their burden of the administration of India.

## DOUBLING OF SALT DUTY.

### INDIAN MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

The Secretary, the Indian Merchants' Chamber has adressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, Delhi.

Sir,—I am directed hereby to confirm the telegram sent by my Committee to-day to you. My Committee beg to protest most strongly against the proposed doubling of salt duty to cover the deficit estimated in the Budget. They consider that sufficient retrenchment in expenditure should be possible at least to avoid additional taxation especially of a kind hitting the poorest. For a margin they would suggest levying of export duty of six annas on petrol which they had already suggested in their communication, dated 9th December, No. T. 1309. They also consider that the abolition of the Excise Duty on cotton goods has been long overdue.

My Committee very much regret to see that while recognising the need of stability, the Hon. Member refuses to take the necessary steps on the ground of the French occupation of the Ruhr and impending chaos on the Continent, etc. It is not necessary to point out that England has been able in the face of all these to steadily work up to the gold parity and my Committee do not see why India should not be able to do the same if Government gave up aiming at a considerably higher rate than the one that prevailed in pre-war days.

#### GOVERNMENT'S WAITING POLICY.

They appreciate the candid admission of the Hon. Member that the attempt to stablise the Rupee at the new rate of two shillings gold in 1920 was an impossible one and that it had failed. In view of this and in view of the admitted desirability of attaining stability as early as possible, my Committee can but express surprise at the Government's resolve to adopt a waiting policy.

The reason actuating such a policy is the vague hope of something turning up to put the Rupee at one shilling six pence or perhaps even two shillings, because the Hon. Member has been at some pains to show how great a saving such higher exchange would make to our sterling borrowings not of the Imperial Government alone, but of the Municipalities and other public bodies. This coming from such a high authority on exchange and currency is, to say the least, surprising, because it assumes that the income of all these bodies will remain what they are even when the Rupee is at two shillings. This will, however, not be the case. For instance, to take the instance of the Customs receipts, if they are 45 crores on a total import of 225 crores (£150 million) the average return is 20 per cent. If the Rupee is at two shillings the value of the total imports of £150 million will only be 150 crores of rupees and at the same average return of 20 per cent. the total revenue from Customs would be only 30 crores, i.e., there would be a loss on this one head alone of 15 crores. There would similarly be a great falling off in income-tax and various other heads of revenues and, therefore, it is a mistake to assume that the rise in exchange will always be profitable to the Government. On the other hand it cannot fail to seriously affect our exports and consequently the general prosperity of the country which depends not on what we buy, but on what we produce and sell. The industries of the country which have all been capitalised on a Rs. 15 basis to-day would also be very seriously hit as incomes (computed on the higher valued rupee) would be reduced, while standing charges would remain unchanged. My Committee would, therefore, most strongly urge upon the Government the advisability of giving up the present waiting attitude and of taking immediate steps so that this country may attain gold parity at the earliest possible moment and that thereby we may be able to enjoy the benefits of that stability which the Hon. Member says is the goal of the Government.

#### CURRENCY RESERVES.

The danger of finding the rupee more valuable as bullion than as currency arises only on the present system of the Gold Exchange Standard. My Committee have repeatedly urged the adoption for this country of full Gold Standard and if this is done we shall for ever be freed from the danger of the price of silver again upsetting our system.

My Committee beg to protest once more against the proposals to use the reserves behind our Note issue for the purpose of financing the Secretary of State's requirements. So far as my Committee are aware this practice of meeting Government needs by raising Currency Reserves is unknown in any other country and would be most strongly resented in England. My Committee most respectfully urge that the attainment of a real gold standard with our own Gold Mint for the free mining of gold for currency here at as early a date as possible should be the aim of our currency policy and they must strongly deprecate the depletion of our gold reserves on any consideration whatsoever to meet the exigencies of the Secretary of State's finances.

My Committee heartily welcome the change in the method of accounting (pp. 12) which they had themselves advocated last year, by which figures in each individual head are arrived at after converting sterling into Rupees at 1-4. This procedure certainly gives a far more correct idea of the expenditure incurred under each head and they congratulate the Government on having adopted this procedure.

My Committee note the proposal of the Government to float another big loan of Rs. 25 crores this year and trust that it will not be allowed to exceed this figure as Government cannot be ignorant of the disastrous effects on the supply of necessary funds to industries and commerce that the enormous Government borrowings of the past few years have had.

## 100 % INCREASE OF SALT TAX.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Many a time, you have likened the British bureaucracy to the House of Bourbons and every action of theirs your comparison gets more and more confirmed. A proposal to increase the tax on salt was brought forward last year; but, fortunately for the poor, the proposal failed to materialise. The new Finance Member is very anxious to create a red letter day by exhibiting a balanced budget, and for the purpose he has brought forward the proposal to increase the duty on salt from Re. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0, an increase of 100 per cent. We can appreciate the alliteration in balanced budget but not the anxiety of Sir Basil Blackett. Also, we could have applauded the heroism of Sir Basil had he put on his armour against the "crushing" and, scandalous military expenditure instead of against 'a meal a day' of the millions of poor people of the country. Perhaps Sir Basil is yet to know that the life of nearly 300 millions of the population depends on Salt, (with a capital 'S', Mr. Editor, if you don't mind.) If he were to visit an Indian village far removed from cities, he will feel very sorry to think that such a proposal proceeded from him. He can see, the ignorant, half starved and half clad village folk, mustering at the end of the day around the village grocery and every one of them buying or in most cases bartering, salt and chillies or salt only. None will take more than a day's supply of salt, not due to the unwillingness to take more but due to the incapacity to do so. Generally field labourers and non-vegetarians require more of salt than others. By the proposed increase of tax, the salt purchasing capacity of the poor is reduced by 50 per cent. This means an enforced reduction in the consumption of salt unless some other essentials of living or mere existence are dispensed with. In either case the vitality in the working capacity, of the working classes will be reduced. Reduction in the working capacity must result in the reduction of earnings and ultimately in the demand for more wages. Besides, doctors will say what amount of harm will result if the human body is not supplied with the full quantity of salt required.

Evidently the Finance Member has not thought of the serious consequences, economical and political, that will result if his proposal to increase the tax is accepted and becomes operative. The immediate result will be a universal demand on the part of the working classes for more wages and very likely accompanied by strikes. Secondly, what has been gained so far to create an impression in the minds of the masses that the country is coming back to the normal condition will be lost and the mischief-mongers will not let go the opportunity to create troubles by misrepresenting to the masses the action of the Government in a different light. If those who are out to paralyse the Government make political capital out of this proposal, the Government have to thank themselves for it.

If the Finance Member has brought forward the proposal out of ignorance, he deserves our sympathy, but if he has deliberately done it, it is the duty of the Assembly to see that his proposal is thrown out mercilessly. The present Assembly will have no more budget to consider. It has up to now no discreditable record behind it. If it gives its assent to this most iniquitous proposal it will have to retire with obloquy. If the elected members of the Assembly become a party to such a measure—a measure calculated to starve to death millions of their country-men—or if they do not oppose it, with what face will they go to the electorate again and with what justification will they think of going to the Assembly again? If they do not oppose the proposal no more evidence is necessary to confirm the theory that the edu[redacted] classes do not care for the poor. [redacted] is the acid test. If the Gu[redacted] some imagination, they will not [redacted]th the proposal. If the Assembly [redacted] the Council of State.—

Yours, etc.,

N. V. SARMA.

Girgaon, March 2.

## DISTRESS IN NORTH BENGAL

(Continued from Page 6.)

large number of cattle drowned in the flood itself. There were also a much large number, who died during the months that immediately followed. I do not think, that this number can have been less altogether than twenty-five per cent. But a second more important factor must be noticed. There is so little possibility of providing pasture for the cattle on this *bhil* land, that the invariable custom is to sell off the cattle each year, after the ploughing season is over, and to buy them back again, when the new ploughing season begins. It is a terribly wasteful process, but it seems to pay these villagers better than any continual expenditure on fodder for the cattle throughout the year. It is true, that the villagers had already sold off a great many cattle before the flood, and in that way they did not lose so many cattle during the flood itself as they otherwise would have done. It was quite noticeable, in the flood statistics, to see how many *more* cattle were lost in the Bogra District, where they do not sell off their cattle year by year, than in the Rajshahi District, where they do sell them off.

But whatever money they received in the Rajshahi District by selling off their cattle was very quickly spent in making good some of the losses of the flood itself; and there was no fresh income at the end of last year from the paddy harvest, because the harvest had all been swept away by the flood. Therefore, when January came, and ploughing of the *bhil* land ought to have been in full sowing, there was very little done; for there were very few cattle and very little money to buy them.

It was at this time, January, that we began to think seriously about tractors, which would be able to do the ploughing very rapidly indeed and also to cut through the caked-mud surface soil, when the feeble and weakly cattle, which were left, would not be able even to scratch its surface with the country plough. At that time, also, there was no rain at all: the sky was absolutely cloudless, and it appeared at if the cold weather rains would altogether fail. The ploughing with oxen was growing harder and harder every day.

### Desperate Situation.

The whole of January went by, and the situation began to be almost desperate. I asked for statistics on one estate about the *bhil* land ploughing, and it appeared likely that one-third of the area, amounting to many thousands of bighas, would go out of cultivation. This was the situation at the beginning of February. The rain still had not come, and there was little prospect of it. I want, first of all, to the Government authorities in Calcutta, and tried to get them to make an experiment with tractors; but I was told that there was no Government money to spare in making experiments. After hammering at that Government door for some time and finding it still closely banned and bolted, I went to the Bengal Relief Committee, and there obtained a better reception. Sir P. C. Roy, and Mr. Das Gupta grasped the main idea when it was put before them. At first, they too were naturally anxious about the expenditure of public money which they had received as a charitable trust and they hesitated about the experiment. But when they grasped the urgent and pressing needs of the situation, they at last agreed. I showed them how it had become convincingly clear, that a large portion of the *bhil* land was in danger of falling out of cultivation altogether; that this would mean permanent unemployment for the labourers. On the other hand, these labourers would be engaged throughout the year in all the later stages of cultivation (in sowing, reaping etc.) if only the original ploughing could be done. Again, if the land went out of cultivation it would mean the loss of their entire income to the tenants for another year. This would be to them a bankruptcy, without hope of recovery. What was the good, I asked, of merely giving out food relief, while something might still be done in their direction of ploughing so as to save the future harvest? I fully agreed with them, but it was Government's duty to make such an experiment: but the time was running away so quickly, that it was impossible to wait any longer. Either, the experiment must be made by the Bengal Relief Committee, or it would never be made at all. The argument was conclusive, and it was reinforced by the relief workers on the spot, who had been my advisers and counsellors in this matter from the first and had pointed out to me the impending danger from the very beginning.

### Experimenting with Tractor.

Let me make the whole position quite clear. I had no thought in my mind of the larger question of the economical superiority or inferiority of the ox plough over the tractor, in India. That was a question for the future. It did not come within the scope of my enquiry. But here was land actually falling out of cultivation for want of oxen to till the soil, and the time for ploughing was very rapidly running out. Therefore even if the tractor experiment were a doubtful one, it was surely better to make a trial of it than to stand still doing nothing at all. Mr. Pearson came down from Somtiniketan, to administer some relief in the distressed area, and wired almost immediately urging me to press upon Government the need of an experiment with tractors. Mr. L. K. Elmhirst, who has had very wide agricultural experience in India and elsewhere urged the same thing. He also approached the leading tractor importers in Calcutta, describing to them the kind of machine we needed. Then, when the Bengal Relief Committee finally decided to try the experiment, our practical difficulties began. Macbeth Brothers, of Calcutta, from whom we were ready to purchase, our tractor, if the experiment proved successful, gave us every possible assistance and offered us also what I felt to be very generous terms. They were ready to bring down immediately from up-country their engineer, Mr. E. I. English, and to give a demonstration on the *bhil* land itself entirely at their own charges. If it was not successful, they were ready to take back the machine, the return freight charge being our only cost. They were also ready to allow to us,—on the ground that the money had been subscribed in charity by the public,—5 per cent. reduction upon the price of the machine, if we decided to purchase it. Mr. Macbeth himself took the greatest interest, from the time he heard about it, in the whole matter; and I felt that he was sincerely anxious to do all he could to help the people in their distress. The thing was settled, and the tractor, with its outfit, was delivered at Sealdah Station the next morning. Mr. E. G. English, the firm's agricultural engineer, was recalled and sent up at once to Atrai-ghat Station to meet he tractor and take delivery.

The weather could not have been more propitious for the experiment. The long spell of draught had ended, and the land received, for the first time since last October, a welcome fall of rain. What this rainfall, at the end of Magh, meant to these villagers can hardly be described. The small *rabi* crop, which had been sown, was now saved. The *bhil* land soil, which had become hard, was softened. Everywhere the cattle, which were left on the land, were busily ploughing again: and some further land was brought under cultivation. Grass also sprang up, like magic, and gave fresh food for the cattle. But there still remained large areas, which could not possibly, through want of sufficient cattle, be ploughed at all, without further help. But now, at last, we though, our tractor was on its way; which could do the work of more than 50 cattle: and if this area were successful, other tractors might be purchased and the cultivation secured for he whole *bhil* area.

### Railway Efficiency!

Imagine, then, our disappointment, when one day after another went by, with the most favourable possible weather, conditions, with Nature herself crying out for the ploughing to begin, but no tractor appeared at Atrai-ghat Station. In my own presence, the manager at Macbeth Brothers had specially asked the Railway Company authorities on the telephone to take great care, that the tractor should be sent up without the slightest delay,—explaining that it was for the Flood Relief Area, and that it was an experiment of vital importance. Everything had been done from one side to expedite matters; but still the delay went on, day after day and night after night. Mr. E. G. English was on the spot along with me, waiting for the tractor to come up; and we either went down ourselves, or else sent down volunteers, to meet every train, as it came up the time. The actual scheduled distance from Calcutta, as given in the Time Table, is 179 miles. The line is the main railway line and there is no branch line to cause any delay at a Junction. We had the railway receipt, dated Tuesday, February 6th, accepting delivery at Sealdah Station, Calcutta. Yet it was not till Sunday afternoon, February 11th, that the tractor finally arrived at Atrai Ghat!

### Unpardonable delay.

On Saturday afternoon, I had become desperate, and Mr. E. G. English, the agricultural engineer, whose time was being altogether wasted, was in the same condition. I sent two Express telegrams, one to the Governor of Bengal, and one to the Agent of the East Bengal State Railway. In reply to the latter telegram, sent on February 10th, I received a post card, "On His Majesty's Service," dated February 15th, which was despatched from the Traffic Manager's Office, Calcutta. The post card was signed by some one, whose name was 'A. Chatterji,' 'for the Traffic Manager.' It stated that my telegram had been received, and asked for 'booking particulars' in order 'to facilitate enquiries.' Thus it took this Government Railway another five days to answer an Express telegram of a very urgent character affecting the distressed area.

I want to work this point out a little further; for it has an intimate connexion with the whole situation in India, at the present time, and shows what is really at fault. The East Bengal Railway is a Government Railway. The *prima facie* evidence is very strong indeed, that this Government railway itself, owing to faulty embankments, has been one of the causes of the damage done to last year's harvest by the flood. Indeed, an acknowledgment has already been made by the railway engineer, commissioned to enquire by the Railway Board, which appears to points to that conclusion. As far as I have made enquiry, there is no one here on the spot, who is not convinced, that the railway embankments have been to blame. One would have thought, therefore, that anything directly connected with the relief of the distressed area, would have been done quickly by the railway authorities. Yet, in spite of the clearest instruction given that the transport of this tractor was very important for the distressed people, these Government railway authorities took five full days to get the tractor 179 miles. This works out at the rate of 2½ per miles an hour. They also took another five days to answer an express telegram on the subject.

### A Public Scandal.

I am obliged to call attention to another delay on a vastly greater subject. As I have said, the Government of Bengal is on its defence in the matter of the damage done by this flood, and the Government of India also. It would be thought, that a Government, with such strong public opinion against it in this matter, would do everything as quickly as possible to get the whole question set right. For if the railway embankments are still faulty and another flood comes, then all that the people have already done to repair damages will again be undone. From every point of view, therefore, the Committee of Enquiry into the Railway Enbankments ought to have been got to work immediately after the flood. But what do we find? In a Government notification, which I found published in the newspapers about February 13th, we are told that a Committee of Enquiry has been appointed, and we are informed about the terms of reference. If this actually means, that the Enquiry Committee had not even met before that date, it would surely be nothing less than a public scandal. I should like to have this question cleared up and a definite answer given, as to what this Committee of Enquiry has already done, or intends doing. Floods may come again in this area, even as early as next July, and any reconstruction of the railway embankments, while the trains are still running, is bound to be a very lengthy business. I have been asked many times over by tenants who have great interests at stake, "What are Government doing? When are they going to make the promised Enquiry?" I have only been able to answer: "I do not know."

(To be Continued.)

## POSITION OF TURKISH WOMEN.

### KEMAL'S EXHORTATION TO BE EQUALS OF MEN.

Mustafa Kemal Pasha, delivered recently a remarkably emancipated pronouncement on the position of Turkish women, whom he was urged to give up excessive cloistration and take their place beside men in national work. He pointed out that the present custom of feminine seclusion was due to the influence of the Persians, and nowise conformed either to commonsense or to the Moslem religion. He expressed these views in a public address to the Teachers' Association at Broussa, saying:

Our women ought to be the equals of men in education and activity. From the earliest times of Islam there have been women savants, authors and orators, as well as women who, unaided, opened schools and delivered lectures. The Moslem religion even orders women to educate themselves to the same standard as men. In the recent war the Turkish women replaced the absent men in all kinds of work at home, and even undertook the transport of munitions and supplies for the Army. It was done in response to a true sociological principle—namely, that women should collaborate with men in making society better and stronger.

Kemal then referred to the universality of the question of feminism in the modern world saying that in Europe women had greatly progressed towards equality of rights. He continued: It is supposed that in Turkey women pass their lives in inactivity and in idleness. That is a calumny. In the whole of Turkey, except in the large towns, the women work side by side with the men and participate in the national work. It is only in the large towns that Turkish women are sequestered from their husbands. This arises from the fact that our women veil and cloister themselves more than religious orders. Tradition has gone too far in this respect.

Women should be veiled and cloistered, it is true; but without exaggeration. They ought not to hide themselves. If they do, social life suffers and society only moves haltingly towards perfection.

Finally turning to the women present, he said: Ladies, you must take your part in the national life. You must, as in the past, render yourself useful to society. Give your calumniators the lie by rising to the level due to you in the social life of the country.

## A "DISASTROUS" STEP.

### WARNING OF B. P. ASSOCIATION RE: KENYA STRUGGLE.

(Associated Press.)

The following has been wired by the Bombay Progressive Association to the Secretary, Revenue Department, Government of India:—

"The Bombay Progressive Association has heard with consternation the news of Kenya idicating that the Governor and European Convention have managed to secure more favourable proposals from the Colonial Office and that the Governor is proceeding to London with a deputation of Europeans to secure further rights to the utter detriment of the rights of Indians. The Association urge Government to publish the exact facts relating to the situation, and declare what steps they intend taking to protect the vital interests of India in the Kenya Colony and the rights and status of Indian settlers therein. The Association earnestly requests Government to bring to the notice of His Majesty's Government the depth of Indian feeling on the question of Kenya Indians in general, and in particular in connection with the proposed restrictions on Indian immigration to Kenya, and convey to the authorities the firm and deliberate determination of India to maintain her rights in Kenya, including the rights of free immigration to Kenya at any cost. Failure to protect the just rights of India and Kenya Indians at this critical moment will be disastrous in the extreme and irreparably undermine the foundations of the British Empire in India."

Among the resolutions sent in for consideration in the Burma Legislative Council which begins its session from March 15th is one asking for the appointment of a joint committee of officials and non-officials to consider the economic condition of the people especially the existing case of agricultural distress. (X.P.)

## COUNCIL OF STATE.

### BUDGET DISCUSSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Mar. 7.

The meeting of the Council of State to-day was entirely devoted to a general discussion on the budget. Sir Basil Blackett made his first appearance in the Council. The attendance of members was poor, there being only 25 non-officials.

Sir Umar Hyat Khan, speaking first, welcomed the salt tax, which he did not think would be any great burden on the people. He criticised the policy of releasing professional politicians from jail and feared their presence outside the jail might lead to undesirable results, such as starting of Civil disobedience. India was nearly lost to the Empire by the previous administrators and they were thankful of His Majesty's Government for having sent Lord Reading who had saved India for the Empire.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas spoke of the evils of taxation through inflation and dangers of manipulating exchange and observed that part of the money to be raised in the post office cash certificates should be set apart for financing co-operative societies. The speaker opposed the increase in salt duty and advised Government to cover the deficit by capitalisation of the railwayannuities and abolition of service grants, thereby making a total saving of two crores seventy lakhs. He proposed to meet the balance of the deficit by an import duty on iron and steel and by the surcharge on gross shipping freights.

Major Mahomed Khan, Chief of Hoti (Frontier) advocated a close border policy, opposed salt tax, and suggested increase of duty on liquor

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy pleaded for a substantial measure of relief from supertax, as necessary for the growth of industrial undertakings. He agreed with the Finance Member that they could not manipulate currency policy and that they must adopt the waiting policy. Proceeding, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy strongly urged the necessity of more drastic curtailment and greater enforcement of economy in military expenditure. Referring to the proposed doubling of salt tax he maintained that salt must be their ultimate reserve and said that political considerations of paramount importance should not be lost sight of, at this juncture.

Sir Arthur Froom supported talt tax and strongly pleaded for reduction of import duty on motor cars, which he said were not a luxury but a necessity.

Lala Ramsarandas said that the Persian charges which now amounted to twenty-two and a half lakhs should not be borne by the Government of India. He urged for the adoption of gold standard and location of currency reserve in India instead of in England.

Prof. Kale said, the limits of taxation had been reached and he would rather have an unbalanced budget than allow Government to impose an additional duty on salt. He drew attention to the remarks of the Retrenchment Committee in regard to renewals of permanent way on unremunerative lines and deplored the action of the Assembly in having in a fit of generosity sanctioned one hundred and fifty crores for rehabilitation of railway for five years. He further pointed out that there were certain items of expenditure in regard to which they should exercise caution and he therefore urged that a committee should examine the whole question before spending money. On behalf of taxpayers, he urged that unless Government of India took timely measure to see that railways were worked economically and yielding revenue to the extent suggested by the Retrenchment Committee there was no hope of improving the finances of India in the near future.

Raja Pramothanath Roy opposed the salt tax and urged Government to effect all possible retrenchment and economy.

AFTER LUNCH.

Reassembling after lunch, Lala Sukhbir Sinha urged that the research in irrigation should be further encouraged and postage and fare rates be reduced to what they were before so as to yield more income.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha congratulated the Finance Member on having put forward a financial statement in the form of Liebig's extract of meat.

Sir Basil Blackett:—"I have also salted it." (laughter.)

Sir Dinshaw hoped that from the next year, the central budget would be such as would gladden the hearts of tax-payers (hear, hear.) He suggested that one of the administrative reforms which Government of India should do was to appoint a strong committee on the lines of Parliamentary Control Committee to control the expenditure of Government both Civil and Military so that the expenditure might not be allowed to overrun the revenue. He reiterated his conviction that it was the Amalgamation Scheme of 1859 which was responsible for the present crushing military expenditure and although the Commander-in-Chief was opposed to its repeal, he (speaker) promised that he would one day get it repealed. Sir Dinshaw condemned the protective tariff and declared himself a free trader. He pressed for the appointment of a committee to examine the taxation and revenue in order to to see that taxes were imposed on such commodities as were of revenue proceeding character. He believed that the salt tax was good, but it must be borne in mind that its effect would be the diminution in consumption of salt which would lead to a low vitality. If all the items of expenditure on civil and military works, beyond ten thousand rupees, were debited to the capital account instead of to the revenue then over three crores of rupees would disappear from the present deficit.

"GRADUAL" INDIANISATION.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replying to the debate touching the army expenditure expressed his entire sympathy with the suggestion of Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas that there should be barracks for Indian soldiers and promised to consider it sympathetically. As regards the appointment of Indian officers to King's commissions, His Excellency made it clear that the Indianisation of eight units which would take place gradualy by appointment of junior officers would in no way interfere with the process of young Indians passing through Dehra Dun college and Sandhurst for appointment to other units. As regards the eventual reduction of military expenditure to fifty crores of rupees His Excellency thought that it might be possible that fall in prices would enable him to reduce the amount to a certain extent. Sir Dinshaw Wacha had once more asked for the repeal of the Amalgamation scheme of 1859; His Excellency had already disputed that such repeal would bring any benefit and even Sir Sivaswamy Iyer who had better facilities of studying the true facts of the case than anybody else had also disputed this point yesterday in the Legislative Assembly.

Proceeding the Commander-in-Chief gave a retrospect of the outstanding events of the administration of the army in India during the last two years. He had always held, he said, that no reduction in expenditure could be effected without reducing the actual fighting strength and that was reduced since he last year. However, there had been greater peace in the country and it was in this period that reorganisation of the Indian army had been fairly consolidated and a substantial progress made towards restoration of high standard of efficiency. This fact had enabled them to effect economy and retrenchment and thereby relieve the serious financial stringency in which the country had been driven.

Concluding, His Excellency referred to the frontier situation and said that as soon as the conditions there settled down Government hoped to leave the control of the tribes in the hands of political officers and then Government would probably be able to effect considerable reduction in their financial commitments.

Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan refused to believe that there was any fear of Bolshevik aggression.

The Raja of Kollengode urged strongly that some relief should be given to the provinces by reducing their contribution the Imperial Exchequer.

Lieutenant Lalchand wanted that the efficiency of the Indian army should be maintained.

Sir Basil Blackett summing up the debate maintained that the salt duty was the only form of raising the taxation at present in order to cover the deficit and appealed to the members of the Legislature to suppor the finance bill.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.


# ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

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*Secretary,*
KHADI EXHIBITION.
Asoka Building, Princess Street,
BOMBAY.


## BIHAR COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
PATNA, March 7.

In the Bihar and Orissa Council to-day Babu Ganesh Dutt Singh moved that the item of Rs. 120000 for salaries of the Ministers be reduced by Rs. 24000. He said the Ministers in this provice were paid Rs. 5000 a month while in Madras, Bombay and the United Provinces they received Rs. 4000. The effect of his motion would be to reduce the Ministers' salaries by only Rs. 1000 a month.

The Hon Mr. Macpherson said that he was doubtful if this Council could reopen the subject of Ministers' salaries, after having decided the same in a particular manner. He remarked that the Ministers were given the pay of Executive Members on the principle of equal pay for equal work. He advised the Council to let the matter stand as it was for the present and leave it to the new Council to deal with their Ministers as they liked.

Mr. Morrison opposed the motion on the ground that by decreasing the Ministers' salaries they would not be able to get in future men of first class calibre for the post.

Mr. P. K. Sen said the present was the most opportune time for a motion of this nature so that the Ministers on the new Council would know exactly the terms on which they would serve.

## BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

### SIR CAMPBELL RHODES' SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 6

Presiding at the Annual general meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Sir Campbell Rhodes said that the year just closed had been a period of comparative dull trade. That had not been altogether a misfortune. Capital and Labour were resuming in great measure their old happy relationship. Sir Campbell referred to passage of the Workmen Compensation Bill as a really effective piece of legislation and said it had been framed with great care.

Dealing with the exchange situation Sir Campbell said that the Utopia of a two shilling rupee has vanished from the scene of practical politics. But I am convinced that the time is not yet when a new ratio can be fixed with any guarantee of comparative stability. The resources at the disposal of the Government had not been sufficient to permit of any adequate steps being taken to counteract the effect on exchange of the alternate flow of import and export trade and government has therefore wisely followed that policy of non-interference which this chamber has so constantly and consistently advocated during the past two years. I strongly advocate the view that what is sound policy for the commercial man is sound also for Government and I should like to see purchases of sterling for remittance home regulated even if not actually effected in India rather than in London. I strongly commend this point to the attention of the Secretary of State and the Government of India. Our new Finance Member comes to us with great reputation won in the arena of Continental and American exchanges and his assumption of his new office affords a fitting opportunity for the inauguration of a desirable change of policy in regard to Council Bills along line I have indicated.

DESCRIMINATING PROTECTION.

Dealing with the Fiscal Commission Sir Campbell said he has not seen any practicable alternative to the recommendations of the Commission drawn up from free trade point of view, nor any realization of the fact that for the past few years India had, haphazard protection masquerading in the guise of free trade. Quite apart from the economic arguments advanced by recognised economists in favour of discriminating protection for countries industrially new, he had seen no suggestion from orthodox Free traders as to how the present revenue from customs duties was to be made up other than by customs duties. Nor as to how those duties were to be imposed without being protective. He was still a firm believer that universal free trade was the goal at which all should aim but he had to face facts of the Indian situation and support what he believed to be the only possible solution in face of the high revenue duties now imposed.

AGAINST STATE RAILWAYS.

Referring to railways, Sir Campbell said he believed and trusted the day would never come when the railway systems of India would be run by a bureaucracy centred in Delhi, hampered in its impossible task by constant interference from the Assembly. His Indian friends in the Assembly told him that the door was not banged and bolted on company management, for many realised that centralisation and State management spelt disastrous not only to the railway system but also to the development of the resources of the country and to public revenues from which inevitable losses would have to be recovered. It behoved the Chamber to press steadily for decentralisation of railways. Function of the Chief Commissioner of Railways was to advise railways and government in matters of policy. It was not to manage railway systems of a continent. Railways might be regrouped by all means but control of greater systems centring round Calcutta, Bombay and Madras must be vested in those centres in close touch with public opinion. He dreaded the danger of new railway bureaucracy in Delhi.

PLEA FOR RETRENCHMENT.

The work of the retrenchment Committee was only just concluded and it was too early yet the public to digest the very important issues involved. The cut in military expenditure might cause some alarm but it should not be forgotton that it had been approved by the Commander-in-Chief in whom all had the fullest confidence. Budgetting for deficits must cease, a balance must be struck not by increasing taxation but by reducing expenditure; and it is to be hoped that however unpopular all retrenchment must be effect must be given to the recommendations of Inchcape Committee so far as practicable. Constant raising of import and export duties in order to find point of maximum productivity is bringing its own retribution. General level of duty is too high on motorcars. As recommended by Fiscal Commission tea and hide duties should be abolished and jute duty kept at a low figure. Great however as is the desirability of reducing these taxes, great as will be the unpopularity of enhanced salt tax, the necessity of balancing budget is in my opinion greater still. Agitation for the reduction of these import and export duties may therefore have to be delayed for another year. But I trust that the Chamber will continue to press for a sound tariff policy, especially in connection with export trades.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The Director of Information writes:—

There were comparatively few industrial disputes in the Bombay Presidency during January 1923, says the "Labour Gazette." The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, beginning in January was five. In addition to this, there was one dispute which began in December still in progress during the month. The number of disputes settled in January four. During January 3, 288 workpeople, as compared with 5,016 in the previous month and 16,863 in January 1922, were involved. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during January was nearly 14,908 working days, as compared with 22,806 working days in December 1922 and 33,389 days in January 1922.

Sir Sydney Robinson, Chief Judge, Rangoon on behalf of the War Memorial Committee has issued an appeal for funds for a Burma war memorial.—(A.P.)

## CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, MARCH 9.)

### ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

FOR JUDGMENT.

T E J 15-22—Re Gomtibai daughter of Haridas Kalidas, Captain and V. Premshanker Oodhavji B v Bai Mongibai Haridas, Dabash and Co.

T E J 1-22—Re Navibai widow of Meghji Ramji, Nanu H N and Co, Nanji H Vijaykar v Pragji Meghji, Mulji Th and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

418-23—Motichand and D. Manilal Bukre and ors v Chotalal Maganlal Kothare and ors, Kanga and S. Patell and E.

LONG CAUSES.

3721-20—Shamrao M and H, Atmaram Punaji v Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant, N C Dalal and Co.

1944/24282-20—Malvi M R and Co, Mathuradas Narotamdas v Sagarmal Fulchand, Thakordas and D.

2570-20—Chandwalla and Co, Ramjidas Raghunathrai v Chotilal Gopikisson, Malvi M R and Co.

3292-20—Tyabji D and Co, Hukma Dewa and Co v Kapurchand Talla, Edgelow G W and Co.

S C Ct 1991/25059-20—Kanga and S, Dawood Moti and anr v Vohra Hakimji Amiji and anr, Unwalla P and P.

2923-20—Chitnis K and M, Lallubhai Jiwanji v Bhagwandas Lallabhdas, Payne and Co.

3187-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shamji Maneck v Velji Shivji and ors, Captain and V, Payne and Co.

3838-20—Pandia and Co, Mahomed Essak v Sakur Abba and anr, M B Chothia.

1789-20—Motichand and D, Chhaganlal Vithaljt v Vithaldas Bhagwandas, Mulla and M.

2257-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Raghavji Purshotam v Keshavji Hirji Bhojraj and ors, Motichand and D.

1260-21—Dabash and Co, Ebrahim Haji Moti v Chimanlal Chhotalal and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

1615-20—Kharas and Co, Sitaram Lukhmidas v Dinanath Hemraj, Thakoredas and Co.

1460-22—Matubhai J and M. Maneckji Rustomji Patell v Bhanji Kanji, Edgelow G W and Co.

3386-20—Merwanji K and Co, Laxminarayen Kisongopal v Bansidher Sobharam and ors, Purnanand Cl and J, Dabholkar and Co.

3915-22—Little and Co, Currimbhai Jiwanji v Abdeally Kadarbhai and ors, Payne and Co.

4825-22—Captain and V. Percival Claude Sawver v Nanalal Parbhuram, Mulji Th and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

253-20—Daphtary F and D Eulambia Zeanzini widow and others Demetrias Zeonji and ors, Unwalla P and P, Madhowji and Co.

152-20—Madhowji and Co Nico John Zeonzini and another Demetri Leonzini Unwalla P and P.

REMANDED SUIT.

(Ap2-22) 3685-19—Matubhai J and M Sha Tricamji Danji and Co Virji Kanji and others Raghavaya N and Co.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

5098-22—Captain and V. Shambai, v Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy, Payne and Co.

5120-22—Jhavery and Co., Ruttonbai widow Vallabhdas Raghavji, Mulji Th and Co.

4923-22—Malvi M R and Co, Dwarkadas Ranglal Sheksarin v Purshotamdas Nathuram, N C Lalel and Co.

2772-22—Mulla and M, Chimanram Mohanlal Multanchand Badri Narayen, Madhowji and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2191-22—Pandia and Co, Sorabji Limjibhai Jamasia alias Mithaiwalla v Jehangir Fakirji Gagrat, Shamrao M and H.

1353-22—Shamrao M and H, Jehangir Fakirji Gagrat v Nadarsha Limjibhai Mithaiwalla, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits.)

317—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Pirojbia widow Framroz Pestonji Chargeman, Mulla and M.

5023-22—Mehta L and Co, Rassoolbhai Jiwabhai Khavadia v Ahmed Azad Munshi.

SHORT CAUSE.

5000-22—Mulla and M, Narandas Purshotam Kapadia v Nagindas Bhagwandas and anr, Shamrao M and H.

468-23—Chitnis and K, Ganpatrao Pundlik Dhumalkar v Dr Madhusudan D Malvankar, Crawford B and Co.

469-23—Judah and S, Krishnaji Trimbuck Dongre v Chimanlal Nagindas Gujjar, Amarchand and M.

18-23—Captain and V. Monji Soonderji v Gangadas Motilal, Bhaishanker K and G.

151-23—M B Chothia, Chawekaran Keiloth Tarmal and anr v Adamji Mahomedalli, Shroff and L.

358-23—Amarchand and M, Raichand Nagindas and ors v Khemchand Kuberdas and ors.

368-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Vallabhdas Muralidhar v Kesturchand Chuniram.

381-23—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Motibai v Hirji Bhoga, Amarchand and M.

536-23—Shamrao M and H Haji Fatemahomed Mahomedbhai and ors v Bora Ismailji Fateally.

581-23—Vachha and Co, Kikabhai Abdul Hussein Kapadia v Khoja Lowji Manji and ors.

5882-22—Dallas and Co, Joas Mariano De Almeida v Thomas De Silva.

LONG CAUSES.

977-20—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Velbai widow and ors, Mulla and M, Madhowji and Co, Ferreira and V, Bhimji and Co.

3428-19—Kharas and Co, V M Abdul Rahim Jumabhoy Sheriff and ors, Tyabji and Co.

3595-19—Shroff and V, Bachubai Tribhowanda v S Deckaran and Co, Motichand and D.

Three Taxation Bills introduced by the Hon. Mr. Odennell in the U.P. Legislative Council had been referred to a Select Committee. They were for enhancement of rates of court fees and stamp duty and imposition of tax on motor vehicles. The first two met with Non-official opposition but eventually motions for reference to select committees were carried.—(A.P.)


# WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

The most mischievous and the most charming Star in

A FASCINATING UNIVERSAL DRAMA

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!

MARIE PREVOST

in a Universal Special Attraction

"THE DANGEROUS LITTLE DEMON!"

She was just a poor little millionaire's daughter, face full of beauty, head buzzin' with brains, trying to get along in her world of love-struck swains. A photoplay that whizzes along at comedy speed with "the mischievous little devil of the screen" putting the charm kick into a whirlwind of romance.

Marie Prevost supported by Jack Perrin, the serial star, and a powerful cast

"THE DANGEROUS LITTLE DEMON!"

What did her friends say when she announced her engagement to a sober-minded young man? It's about time, old dear, the rest of the crowd are at least two engagements ahead of you! What a fine chance! "The Dangerous Little Demon" had to be serious with that bunch around her!

A thrilling, interesting, inspirating picture of a flapper who wanted to reform.

She danced in tights and with her head on men's shoulders; she robbed her father's private stock for her friends and she visited men's apartments without a chaperone. Oh, boy "The Dangerous Little Demon" is all of that.

A 2 Reel Century Comedy

"HELLO, MARS?"

Featuring the popular comedian

HARRY SWEET

and the International Screen News in the programme.

To-day 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

# WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road.)


## ANAVIL COMMUNITY WELCOMES MR. MAHADEO DESAI.

### PRESENTATION OF A PURSE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The community of the Anavil Brahmins settled in Gujarat met on Sunday the 4th instant at Navsari to give an address of welcome to Mr. Mahadeo Desai, recently released from jail. Men and women from distant villages had come specially for the occasion, to Navsari which is the central place for the Anavils in the district. All the women, and most of the men were dressed in Khadi. Mr. Balwantrai Desai, High Court, Vakil of Baroda, was voted to the chair.

He read a fairly lengthy printed address in which he placed before the audience his own views about N. C. O. Quoting the Gita he said God doth incarnate himself, but not as in the days of old, in the form of a Tortoise or a Boar. He was certain that God incarnated himself in this age in the form of non-cooperation. But he added, he incarnates himself, not to save the wicked, but to save the good—the 'Sadhus' (paritranays sadhunam). He had no doubt that Mahatmaji and men like Mahadeobhai and Dayaljibhai and others who followed him were 'Sadhus', and the success of the movement was, therefore, hardly a thing to be doubted. But he also struck a note of warning. Restraint in speech was as much essential for 'Ahimsa', as non-violence in action.

Two or three speakers then eulogised Mr. Mahadeo Desai and after Mr. Pragji Desai had read out the address it was handed over to Mahadeobhai by the President. It was engraved on a folding copper-plate and enclosed in a casket of silver placed in a silver tray. In addition to these, the President presented Mahadeobhai with a towel woven out of yarn spun by his own daughter, and which he had brought for the occasion.

Mr. Mahadeo Desai in thanking the community, said he was too much overwhelmed by the affectionate warmth of friends, to be able to say much, but he had a special message to address to the community which he had ready written.

MR. DESAI'S SPEECH.

His delight at being welcomed by his community was similar to that of children once cast away and later received back by the parents. For the last seven years, i.e. ever since he joined Mahatmaji, he had been sedulously exercised to find out in what respects he could claim the community as his own or 'vice versa.' But still he was ever haunted by the consciousness that he was an Anavil. It was due to a fact which must sting all of them into a sense of their duty. When after he had been with Mahatmaji for some time, the latter asked to know his caste, he was rather startled to be told that Mr. Desai was an Anavil. "You are an Anavil!" he had exclaimed. "Then it is very good that I have brought you back to your most proper sailing—viz., that of doing penance for the sins of your community." These words, said the speaker, had sunk into his heart, and had always reminded him that he belonged to a community, which he was not sure, until that Sunday on which it welcomed him, that it at all recognised that he was doing penance for its sins, or even that it had any sins to atone for. By voting him the address they had assured him that the community had awakened to a recognition of both those things. It publicly assured him that day that it was with him in all he was doing, and wished him godspeed. If then they recognised his services, he would venture to take them into his confidence he would have a heart to heart chat with them, as to the load of sins they had to cast off.

SOME GLARING SINS.

What was the contribution of the community to the N. C. O. movement, its contribution as a community, he asked. Individuals here and there there were, like Dayaljibhai and his brave mother, and mother's mother, who had dedicated themselves to the movement, but the community could hardly take any credit for them. What was its collective effort? None. There were various aspects the N. C. O.—the movement for unity, for purification, for non-stealing for non-violence—all of them principles on which Mahatmaji started his Satyagrahashram, and which he place before the country to practise in a narrower field. What had they done in fulfilment thereof? Regarding unity, they had done nothing to foster it, even as between themselves. The division between Bhathelas and Desais was getting wider and wider every day. The more favoured section was every day trying to keep the less favoured in the mud. How could they honestly ask, divided as they were thus, the English to treat them as equals, not to treat their own brethren in the colonies as helots in the Empire? Regarding self-purification the speaker had to confess, with excruciating pain, that the elders of the community had a monopoly of the worst sins. It was stupid to find fault with the Parsis for having liquorshops, when they themselves did not hesitate to grow fat on the profits of the traffic. As regards the non-stealing part, he did not think the community had done quite nothing in the direction of Swadeshi. But they were breaking the vow of non-stealing in other respects, in the most outrageous manner possible. He referred to the opprobrious system of monstrously big dowries which had ruined many a home, and made beggars of many respectable men. They were worse than dacoits and marauders, he said, because the latter only looted occasionally, whereas the former with one loot laid the foundation of a career of organised loot. As regards non-violence, the speaker said he had better ask some of the sisters present there to describe what violence they had been victims of. Every house was full of its tales of woe. Behaving as they did so unmanfully towards their women, how could they be expected to behave any better towards the depressed brethren?

Looking to these catalogue of sins, the speaker said a community which had done nothing to wash those sins was hardly fit to its share in the N. C. O. movement. He therefore wanted not to appeal for national volunteers for the Congress programme, but for volunteers who would pledge themselves to fight those sins.

Towards the conclusion Mr. Mahadeo Desai made a stirring appeal for the Incarceration Day, and begged those present to give whatever they could in memory of that day. One hundred and four rupees were collected on the spot, and a hundred and fifty were promised. Five ladies gave up their gold rings.

At the close of the proceedings it was announced that a purse to be handed over later to Mr. Desai to be used by him as he pleased was being collected. About 2,000 rupees had already been subscribed.

Before dispersing the meeting the President said that he was glad to associate himself with everything that Mr. Mahadeo Desai had said, and he declared his intention, soon after his retirement from practice shortly, to devote all his time and energy to the cause of the community.

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, March 8.

The western depression has caused numerous hail storms in the Punjab and some heavy falls of rain and snow in the extreme north. Communication with most of Kashmir stations has apparently been disturbed. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Punjab excluding south-west and in Bombay Deccan, Berar in North-West Frontier Provinces and North Hyderabad. Few falls also occurred in West United Provinces, Baluchistan and South Madras.

Chief amounts, Sialkot one inch; Rawalpindi two; Lyalpur a half; Dalhousie one and a half; Murrie one; Srinagar, Cherat three; Malagnon; Ahmednagar and Bijapur a quarter.

Forecasts:—Decrease in North-West Frontier Province and North Punjab and extension in West United Provinces.

## WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, March 7.

The United Provinces, (North-eastern Circle,) 5th March:—Prospects of wheat and gram are normal. Harvesting has commenced. Sugarcane crushing and sowing are started.

## BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CAWNPORE, Mar. 8.

Third annual general meeting of the British India Corporation Ltd. will be held at Lalimli Club at 8-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 14th March.

Directors in submitting report and audited accounts for 1922 state that income from investments was Rs. 12,46,836-3-4 and after providing Rs. 11,03,100-7-5 for depreciation of block and all other charges the available profit is Rs. 43,20,386-9-6 to which is to be added Rs. 68,103-15-2 brought forward from 1921.

Directors regret that profits from the years working are not so large as last years and accordingly they do not recommend dividend of more than 10 per cent. on ordinary and deferred shares and they greatly regret to intimate irreparable loss by corporation in the death of their chairman Sir Alexander McRobert, the Founder of the Corporation.

Messrs. A. W. Lilley M.B.E. and A. H. Silver have been appointed joint general managers. Mr. F. E. Dinshaw of Bombay has consented to be nominated as Additional Director and his election will be proposed at the general meeting.

## AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, March, 7.

The final of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament took place this evening in the presence of a great gathering of spectators. A close and exciting match followed. The Kings Shropshires Light Infantry were the first to score which they did when about halfway through the first half. They added two more goals in the second period during which they were mostly the aggressors. Five minutes before the end the staff and the Department forwards, ran the ball down and scored an easy goal.

In presenting the cup to the winners, Major General Richardson reminded those present that Shropshires had previously, in 1901, won the Aga Khan Cup for three years and annexed it. They would have to win the cup three times in succession to gain this one.

The following were the scores:—Kings Own Shropshire Light Infantry 3 goals. The Staff and Departmental, 1 goal.

## GERMANY AND PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

### A REMARKABLY PACIFIST MOVEMENT

The following leading article, which is reproduced from the "Nation" of New York, affords interesting reading regarding the German movement of passive resistance in the Ruhr:—

Of all the ironies of history none is more tremendous than this: that in the early years of the twentieth century of the Christian Era two great object-lessons in the power of passive resistance, preached by Jesus of Nazareth, should be given the world—one by a heathen Hindu, Mohandas Gandhi, the other by the militarists and nationalists of Germany. In all this conflict in the Ruhr nothing is of more permanent significance than the test of the pacifist method, and were it not so soul-stirring a test we should roar with mirth at this spectacle of the Hindenburgers practicing the pacifist's substitute for war.

Here are the Prussians themselves leading a United Nation which forced to forswear war, is yet determinedly resisting an invader. Pacifists have preached the possibilities of such a method for years; they have been met with the scornful reply that it was impossible, first, because no nation would ever try it, and second, because it would not work. Perhaps no nation ever would have tried it of its own free will; but the forced disarmament of Germany under the Theaty of Versailles left her no real alternative. There have been small local riots and outbreaks of anger; there has even been occasional bloodshed; but in the main the Germans have with remarkable consistency and discipline followed the pacifist technique. They have simply refused to carry out the orders of the invaders. Railway workers have stopped work when French soldiers assumed command of them, telegraph offices and telephone centrals have been cut off when French officers gave orders; miners have come to the surface when French engineers entered the pits; customs and bank officials have left their offices when Frenchmen gave them orders. Everywhere the French have been met by this paralyzing peaceful resistance.

#### TERRIFIC ECONOMIC LOSS.

It is too early to predict success for this method. In any case the economic loss will be terrific. Poincare has made that impossible to avoid. And it is still possible that hunger or greed, powerful forces both, may induce large sections of the German workers, or important groups of German financiers, to break away, and to make a truce, profitable to themselves, with the invader. Passive resistance can be effective only when there is unity and a powerful national will. Thus far French methods seem to have effected just that national unity which caused many Germans to face the test. Communists and capitalists both have been stirred out of their internationalism into the current of national resistance. To-day in Germany no one would dare publicly take a contrary course. Foch's army is doing what Napoleon's army did a century ago; it is uniting Germany in a new patriotism. This patriotism has hate enough in its bosom and may some day express itself in a bloody war of revenge; there is no pacifist philosophy in its leaders—but for the present it is perforce limited to peaceful expression, and if the demonstration succeeds the pacifist philosophy may follow.

#### PRESS APPLAUD GERMAN METHODS.

Significantly, too, no one is denouncing the Germans as cowards because they have not seized their pick-axes and tuning forks and gone forth in a mood of romantic martial heroism to be shot down by French machine-guns. The newspapers that have most bitterly denounced pacifists as craven cowards in the past are to-day applauding this German method. The alternative, of course, is impossible. Suppose Germany had sent her Reichswehr into battle, suppose even that she had not been disarmed and had an army worthy of the name would she be any better off? It would only have meant the total destruction of factories that now are idle, the slaughter of thousands or hundreds of thousands, or perhaps as in the Great War millions of her sons and France's. The decision would be no less problematical than to-day; but the cost would be infinitely greater. Nor even would the opportunity for heroism be greater; here in this firm stand of the German people against an invading army, without the firing of a gun or the throwing of a stone, is moral equivalent galore for every stirring act of heroism which war brings forth. Before the French are done, there may be men, women, and boys shot, thousands imprisoned, millions hungry. The religious sacrifice which has so often been praised as the unique expression of war-time may be found here too. For the Germans in Belgium followed no sterner methods than the French are already carrying out in the Ruhr.

It requires discipline and devotion to carry a pacifist programme through to victory. The battle of the Marne did not mean that the German attack was crushed, and this first peaceful victory of the Germans may be no more decisive. The struggle may be long-drawn-out indeed. But the experiment has gone far enough to show the possibilities of the future.

That there is an alternative to military resistance, and that it can succed if a people is strong and united enough to will it, has been proved. And that lesson in itself, if it be rightly understood, may mark one of the decisive epochs of world history.

#### THE OBJECT-LESSON.

Let us not hesitate to apply this object-lesson. The pacifist is often asked, what would you have had France do in 1914? Suppose, he has answered—and until now the answer has sounded impossible—suppose France had refused to build an army 800,000 strong, but had said "I know my people; they are French to the core, and will never yield to an invader; we will not arm, and if the invader comes we will simply refuse to obey his orders"—would France, had she acted on that resolution have suffered more or achieved less than she did? As it was she lost a million and a quarter men killed, and another million maimed for life her villages were ravaged, her industrial region crumbled, her whole people subjected to the long drain of a four-year war; and when it was over her enemy was so exhausted that real Reparations were impossible, and she herself so military-minded that she felt it necessary to keep half a million of her sons, and some hundreds of thousands of Africans, in permanent military camps, away from their homes where they might have been producing.

The answer to that question, after all, can only be hypothesis. But in the Ruhr just such an hypothesis is being tested out. Gandhi's experiment was necessarily limited because of the diversification of the peoples of India and their lack of national discipline. Ireland tried both military and peaceful methods at once. There in Germany is a people which, while still suffering from the shell shock of war and revolution, has the habit of discipline. By the jest of fate the Prussians have been called upon to lead the first great national test of the power of pacific resistance. Could there be a more significant drama anywhere on the world's stage, or one more pregnant with significance for the future of the world?

## "ENGLISH STYLE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been an interested reader of Sjt. Manilal Vadilal Contractor's letters over the question of European style of dress adopted by some Indians. I fail to understand the holy fury into which Sjt. Contractor has worked himself over a question, which, after all, must be left to individual taste.

Sir, a thing is not to be condemned only because it is foreign. Nation building depends upon the assimilation of all that is best in foreign nations, at the same time taking care to conserve what is best in one's own national culture. Japanese have profited much by intelligent adaptation without losing their national culture. Cannot the Indians also do likewise and call a halt P. N. G. to condemning all things foreign?

Sir, while on the topic I cannot help commenting that this purist Sjt. Contractor himself furnishes a text for the moraliser—for the incongruity of a "Srijut" being a "Contractor" cannot fail to strike anyone with the least sense of humour.

Will the inexorable logic of the situation induce Sjt. "Contractor" to undergo a metamerphosis and come out with a distinctly Indian surname?—Yours, etc.

PEOS N. GUHA.

March, 7.

## THE G. I. P. RY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will any M.L.A. be good enough to look into and put up the question before the Assembly regarding the havoc which the G.I.P. Ry. is playing with her subordinate employees, bearing in mind that she does not aim at internally, what she is showing externally.

One of the greatest tricks at the back of all these so called economical retrenchments, is to hand over this line to the state, at the expiry of the contract in such a muddled up condition, in order to prove the State management, a failure, that the improvement of it will be almost impossible, without incurring at least, twice or thrice the amount, which the company pretends to save at this time.

Since, it is decided that who will be the future manager of this Railway, so it is meet for them to check this, the destructive policy of the present contractors, in the interest of their would be management, and if advisable to issue instructions to work the line on the lines best suited to their future management.

If this forewarning is overlooked, the inevitable result will be horrible losses in the beginning years of the State management, which will be a laughing stock to so many honourable members who were against State management.

In case the G.I.P. Ry point out this idea as misleading then will she be good enough to put up before the public the exact numbers of the European subordinates and officials affected by these retrenchments.—Yours, etc.

FAIR PLAY.

## NATIONAL DRESS FOR INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A proposal under the heading "A national song for India" laid down by 'A.M.R' in to-day's "Chronicle" has just reminded me of a very important question, viz. 'Swadeshi style of dress' which was lately raised in these columns but left unsettled. It will, therefore, be a favour if you kindly let me ventilate my views on the subject.

Uniformity of dress, as a rule, is the first descriptive mark of nationality. Hence Mr. Manilal's aspirations that 'we should have our own distinctive dress' is quite pertinent. But in pursuance of his sentiment that 'we should not be ashamed of our Swadeshi style' (the style which he himsel has failed to explain) one is at loss to determine the so-called 'Swadeshi' out of so many styles, now in use all over the Peninsula.

Fortunately or unfortunately India, owing to the diversity in climate, divergence of dialects, difference of etiquettes and variety of religions prevailing herein, exhibits the characteristic of a continent, and coult not, on this account, bring about the similarity of dress. From the summits of the Himalayas right down to Cape Comorin the contrast is obvious. As a natural corollary to the foregoing fact, variety of fashions has become the *Lex Loci* whereby none of the styles which are in vogue to-day remains as non-Indian

Even the European style, the use of which my friend construes as 'slavish imitation' and hence preaches to cast it off like a slough is equally entitled to claim the definition of Swadeshi for itself, as having been in practice among the Indian Christians for more than one century and a half. This style, of course, is not convenient for the bulk of the populace who are apt to kneel down and squati for the performance of their religious rites and social ceremonies, but the same, if slightly modified can make a distinctive Indian garment comfortable for and consistent with every climatic condition religious creed and social status. For the facility of the debate and final determination of our national dress I venture to give a formula which is as follows:—

Tie and stiff collar to be dispensed with.

Trousers to be substituted by pyjama and hat by pagri (turban) or cap.

The above along with ordinary shirt, waist coat and cloak, can, in my opinion, defy comparison with the dress of any nation who gauge the civilization of others with their own dress. Pagri is preferable to cap because the former is grand and virile. If it be not superfluous I can on my personal experience testify to the utility of Pagri for Indians even in Europe and America where I passed three years of my technical studies all along with "pagri." It was the conspicuousness of my head-dress that introduced me to desirable societies and served me in securing admittance as a visitor into those institutions where an opening for foreign students was scarce if not impossible.

In short the samenes of dress is the foundation stone of nationality and therefore deserves to be adjusted and laid by our leaders who are supposed to be nation-builders. If this is done, I am more than sanguine, that the masses, who have hitherto been breaking away from worn-out fashions and keeping pace, from time to time, with the new ones introduced by the new comers, will heartily welcome the symptomatic style designed by their principal men.—Yours etc.

M. NAWAB-UD-DIN.

Sion, March. 5.

## A DARBAR BOYCOTTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

A District Darbar was field in Seoni on the 24th February. The local non-cooperators proclaimed a hartal on the day as a protest. The hartal was very successfully carried out Early in the morning a big procession of people of all classes was carried through the town with a view to induce the Dabaris to boycott the same. Several Darbaris and Local Board and District Council members boycotted it. Many people who had come from the villages with the specific purpose of attending the Darbar went back to their villages. It was a funny sight to look at those who attended the Darbar against popular will. While going to the Darbar Hall they turned their faces on the other side clearly to avoid public gaze. A public meeting was also arranged at about the same time during which the Darbar was held. The meeting was a grand success so much so that the Darbar premises appeared to be deserted for a time. The important event about the meeting was that Sjt. Rahim, one of the volunteers was arrested by the Sub-Inspector of Police. The volunteer was discharged the same night with a warning even without being presented before a Magistrate.

## "SOUTH AFRICAN JUDGMENT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the recent decision of the Appelate Court, the situation is rather encouraging than otherwise as feared by you as well as Mr. Andrews.

As a result of Mahatma Gandhi's Passive resistance struggle the South African Government had to concede the removal of racial bar from their statutes; and so the South African Immigration Law itself does not prohibit Asiatic immigration. The prohibition is brought about by regulations under this act, and it is the regulation by the Minister of the Interior issued in August 1923 that "the Asiatics as a class were unsuited on economic grounds to the requirements of the Union" for which reason they are all prohibited immigrants appears to be the subject of the recent appeal to the Appelate Court! The existing rights of Indians are safegrarded in different laws.

It seems that the South African Indian community has challenged the validity of the order of the Minister, which prohibits new Asiatic immigration on economic grounds. The decision of the Chief Justice of the Appelate Court would have made the existing prohibition of Indians illegal, but the judgment of the majority of the Judges has for the time being safeguarded the white view-point. I think this, a good opportunity to take this matter to the Privy Council and the South African Indians should be encouraged to take the matter to London by the Indian Imperial Citizenship Association or other bodies who have the proper solution of the inequality of our status in the Colonies for their object.—Yours, etc.

I. A. S.

March, 6.

## "THANK GOD FOR FOOLS."

A very rich man took a journalist over parts of his vast house and estate. Then they had lunch, and after lunch the rich man said as he sipped his port: "Thank God for fools!"

To the journalist's inquiring gaze he explained: "All you've seen and my house in London too and all I've got, because people are fools enough to let me make profits out of what they might get far more cheaply if they got it for themselves."

That admission is brought to mind by the success of the Bradford Corporation Insurance Department and by the 22½ per cent. profit for 1922 distributed to shareholders in the Imperial Tobacco Company, says the "Daily Herald."

Insurance is a business which it is very foolish to leave in private hands. It can clearly be done with far greater advantage by some form of co-operation. Nor would there be anybody to buy out. New insurance undertakings can be launched at any moment in competition with those which have so long fleeced the poor, and by offering better terms could soon outstrip them.

Smoking, too, has become so much a necessity of life that we certainly ought to provide ourselves with it instead of letting speculators rake in 22½ per cent. on our tobacco and cigarettes.

The men who actually manage insurance companies, the men who really do the work of the Tobacco Trust, could go on at their present rates of pay and under conditions allowing of greater self-respect. Only the profit-organisers, and those who are in the business for nothing but profit, would be squeezed out.

The idea that they could not be dispensed with was killed by our war experience. Then we found any number of men drawing moderate salaries far more competent in industry than the profit-mongers. The Co-operative Movement has found them, too. No difficulty there!

## "A NEFARIOUS LIE."

Mr. Qumr Armad writes:—

"Base rumours are being circulated from certain quarters that Mr. Moazzam Ali the Hon. Secretary of the All-India Congress as well as of the Central Khilafat Committees, during his speech at Ajmer made aspersions against the Hindus and advised the Mussalmans to try for Swaraj as it, in other words, means Muslim-Raj. This is a malicious calumny spread only to create dissentions between the two communities.

Mr. Moazzam Ali, as those who are fully acquainted with him know, is incapable of uttering such irresponsible ideas. Being the nearest relation of the Ali brothtrs he has manfully taken Maulana Shaukat Ali's place, carrying throughout India Shaukat's most cherished message of love and fellow-feeling: and it would really look strange and rather painful if such a true champion of Hindu-Muslim unity is said to be trying to cut the very tree which he and his family has taken pains to cultivate by their own unparallelled sacrifices.

The sum and substance of his speech at Ajmer, was that the Mussalmans should always be grateful to the Hindus for their selfless and whole-hearted support of the cause of the Khilafat. The Mussalmans must remember that Mahatmaji has been suffering hardships for their sake. Consequently, it was the bounden duty of every true Muslim to try to free India and achieve Swaraj; even if the Hindus be ever found hesitating and wavering it was for them to come forward and give a lead. This was the gist of his speech.

Mr. Moazzam Ali is making an All-India tour along with other Congress workers, and it may safely be said that such rumours are circulated simply to lower him in the eyes of his countrymen and thus make his efforts as to civil disobedience ineffectual; but India is too far advanced to pay heed to such newsmongers who try to create discord by mischievous propaganda of spreading falsehoods.

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